The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 5 THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 1899 NUM

WATCHES

In order to turn our entire stock before buying for the the holidays we start this morning

A CUT PRICE SALE.

If you are thinking of buying a watch now or in the future it will pay you to investigate this. See our window.

HIGLEY
WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN

The recognized headquarters for fine goods.

A Little Money

Will make *lots of bread*, and your pocketbook will *grow fat* while you eat *good bread*.

This is my second carload
Of the celebrated . . .

Uncle Sam

and everybody is pleased

You need not buy a barrel to get the low price. It is within the reach of thin pocketbooks.

¼—55c. ½—$1.10.

.....for a few days only

Very fine eating and baking apples, quinces and pound sweets, ripe and green tomatoes, cauliflower and pickling onions, ginger root, mustard seed, cider vinegar, Pascal celery.

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Braman,
101 Main Street
Telephone 220.

If in Doubt

Where to buy your Drugs, ask your doctor where he buys his.
We supply two-thirds of the doctors in North Adams and vicinity.
With quality unsurpassed and methods liberal we have carved out a name that is permanent and respected throughout Western Massachusetts.

Wilson House Drug Store
Cor. Main and Holden

About
...OYSTERS

We have the
Rocky Point
Providence River Oysters.

They are the largest and finest flavored oyster on the market, but we ask no more than other places for the common stock.

Providence River Oysters
40c quart.
Guaranteed Strictly Fresh Eggs
Creamery Butter the best in town
Lowest Cash Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Bateman's City Market
..... 115 Main Street

ENGLAND'S DEMANDS

What Chamberlain Requests of Transvaal Government

President Kruger Makes a Statement Regarding the Situation. Believes that War is Now Unavoidable

London, Sept. 29—The meeting of the British cabinet on whose deliberations practically hangs the peace or war of South Africa began at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Kruger's reply to the last note of the imperial government was the pivot of discussion. The meeting adjourned at 3.15 o'clock.

It is said from Boer sources that Chamberlain's proposals submitted to the cabinet include indemnity for cost of sending troops disarmament of Transvaal forts, suppression of Dr. Leyd's legation, judiciative and legislative independence for judges, equality of the English and Dutch language and full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa.

Meanwhile the Cape dispatches continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal at Natal Cape, Colony. The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities will likely occur. The excitement is at fever heat. At Pretoria there is great activity at the war office. Artillery reserves have been called out, and arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, the work of equipment proceeding rapidly. The streets of Pretoria are the scene of military activity.

President Kruger's Opinion

A dispatch of the Times from Pretoria says: "It is generally expected that a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment. President Kruger granted an interview today, and declared he had done all possible for the sake of peace, He had accepted Chamberlain's offer of common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of the negotiations, troops were massed upon all sides, and war forced upon him. It was impossible to accede to the dispatch of the 12th. Such a course would have given the land and people into the hands of strangers. As it was his seven years' proposition would, according to the field cornet's books, enfranchise 50,000 persons, which was more than the whole number of burghers, yet not one would come forward to take it. The Outlanders never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to become commandees, and registered themselves as aliens. Afterwards, Lord Loch secured an exemption for them on the same terms as the Portuguese. He wished indignantly to deny Chamberlain's charge that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceeding the Pretoria convention of 1881. He had always been ready to treat new immigrants equally with the old burghers. He had always been ready to treat them so, and they had always refused. In conclusion, I asked if there was still a possibility of peace. "No," he replied, after a pause, "unless the other side wil ido somhtingejtjo,yeok.t other side will do something to make peace possible."

Government Issues War Measures

Pretoria, Sept. 29—The government has issued notice of measures to be observed in event of war. The mines may continue working and reasonable protection will be afforded. Liquor trade is prohibited. The Rand gold, produced during the war, to be deposited with the government which will mint sufficient to pay its working expenses, and the rest to be returned after the war.

London, Sept. 29.—The war cloud overshadows everything, and everywhere there is a feeling of intense expectancy. The general feeling is that war can scarcely be averted now. The Boers seem more determined than ever, and there is no sign that Chamberlain will back down.

The action of the Orange Free State has hastened the crisis. The strong declaration for Kruger will strengthen his determination, and the task of England is rendered much more difficult.

In many quarters a feeling is beginning to grow that war with the Transvaal will be a more serious matter than was first expected. There are signs that the Boers may be able to gel all South Africa in rebellion against the British.

Commandering is proceeding in the Wakkerstroom district and probably throughout the Transvaal. Two thousand burghers are assembled at Wakkerstroom, which is eight miles from the Natal border and 11 from Laing's Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandspait, 13 miles west of the Natal border, where they will meet Orange Free State artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight.

The Daily Chronicle says: We understand on the best authority that the delay attending the Boer reply is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that if they make concessions he will only increase his demands. Therefore, they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly. They trust the premier as much as they distrust the colonial secretary and, if Lord Salisbury would give a pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously they would venture upon it. We regret to say that this last desperate effort has broken down, since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a cabinet crisis. It is deplorable, nevertheless, that state etiquette should be strong enough to obstruct the path to peace. We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain intends to demand disarmament, a heavy indemnity and the withdrawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only result in war.

The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at The Hague.

The Daily News, which appeals to the government to await President Kruger's reply before sending a second dispatch, says: If, as has been asserted on behalf of the Transvaal, all trouble would have been avoided had Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Friday said "convention" instead of "conventions," we do not believe a British cabinet would decline to clear the matter up. It is for President Kruger to speak, if it is indeed only a matter of a consonant; for we are convinced that it is in his power to get the consonent cut off.

The Press association issues the following statement: We learn that the centers of interest in the Transvaal crisis are in reality at Lisbon and Berlin, and this consideration, it is thought in some quarters, may cause a further adjournment of the cabinet. The future administration and financial control of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa are held to be an integral factor in the present difficulty. The friends of President Kruger urge that it would be manifestly unfair to insist upon a partial reduction of the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg so long as Lorenzo Marques remains under the Portuguese government, and it is probable that the negotiations between London, Berlin and Lisbon may not be concluded until after the cabinet council.

The decision of the volksraad of the Orange Free State to join with the Transvaal in the event of hostilities will naturally stiffen the Boers' independent attitude. The raad's resolution has made the brotherhood-of-arms between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, of which hitherto there was only a strong probability, an absolute certainty, and the British will have to face the situation. The volksraad's resolution was as follows:

"The Raad having read paragraph 2 of the president's speech and the official documents and correspondence submitted therewith; having regard for the strained state of affairs throughout the whole of South Africa, which has arisen in consequence of the difference between the imperial government and the government of the Transvaal which threatens to lead to hostilities, the calamitous consequence of which to the white inhabitants will be immeasurable:

"Being connected with the Transvaal by the closest ties of blood and confederacy, and standing in the most friendly relationship with the imperial government, and fearing that should war break out a hatred between the European races will be born which will arrest and retard the peaceful development of all the states and colonies of Africa and develop a distrust of the future;

"Feeling that the solemn duty rests upon it of doing everything possible to avoid the shedding of blood;

"Considering that the Transvaal government, during its negotiations with the imperial government, which have extended over several months, has made every endeavor to arrive at a peaceful solution of the differences raised by the aliens of the Transvaal and taken up by the imperial government as its own cause, which endeavors have, unfortunately, had only this result, that British troops were concentrated on the border of the Transvaal and are still being strengthened;

"Resolved, that we instruct the government to still use every means to maintain and insure peace, and in a peaceful manner contribute toward the solution of the existing difficulties, provided it be done without violating the honor and independence of the Free State and Transvaal, and wishes the ministry to make known its opinion that there exists no cause for war, and that war against the Transvaal, as now undertaken or occasioned by the imperial government, will morally be a war against the whole white population of Africa and in its consequences criminal, for, come what may, the Free State will honestly and faithfully fulfil its obligations toward the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance between the two republics."

COLUMBIAN STATESMAN DROWNED

General Julio Rengiffo, Former Columbian Representative in Washington, Drowned at Bogota.

Washington, Sept. 29—The Columbian legation has received an official cablegram from Bogota announcing that General Julio Rengiffo, until recently Colombian representative in Washington, and one of the best known South American diplomats, had been drowned in the Magdalen river. It is believed that a number of others were drowned at the same time.

General Rengiffo left Washington a few months ago to become secretary of the treasury in the Colombian cabinet. While here he was prominent in official and social circles, and married an American girl, Miss Jane Barbour, daughter of Mrs. James Barbour of this city. Mme. Rengiffo is now in Washington having expected to join her husband next month and is prostrated over the sad intelligence.

THE GREAT DEWEY PARADE

Grandest Ever Seen in an American Port. Day Perfect and Crowds Immense. The Squadron Fired Salutes at the Turn in Front of General Grant's Tomb

New York, Sept. 29—Long before sunrise the blue jackets of Dewey's ship were working preparing for the most magnificent naval demonstration ever seen in an American port. The weather could not be more beautiful, being cloudless and cool.

The scene on the water was brilliant and interesting, boats darting everywhere, the shores crowded, and early excursion boats bringing heavy loads. Some of the up state regiments arrived early.

Troops Arriving

Admiral Dewey appeared at 8 o'clock in undress uniform of blue, and was given a greeting.

A battalion from the First New Hampshire, six hundred from the Fifth of Ohio, and a battalion from Washington, arrived this morning.

Dewey Presented City's Welcome

The steamer Sandy Hook with the mayor, city committee, Dewey's family the city officials and a thousand guests visited the Olympia with the official welcome of the city. Also on board were Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncy M. Depew, Richard Croker, Seth Low, Also the governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

Admiral Presented Jeweled Badge

Steamer Mammouth with Governor Roosevelt, the state officials and naval militia, next visited Admiral Dewey. Mayor VanWyck pinned on the admiral's breast a magnificant jewelled official badge of the celebration.

The Squadron Under Way

The admiral then visited the Sandy Hook and held a reception on the deck and every one was introduced, He boarded the Olympia again, and the squadron got under way at 1 o'clock It was an inspiring moment. The Olympia first, New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn and Chicago, following in the order named. Along side were torpedo boats, crafts of all kinds in rear., with the revenue cutters, transports and hospital ship.

The Big Parade

Then the civic and maritime aspect of the big parade: State and city boats, beautiful yachts, including the Erin, a hundred steamers, merchant-marines, then lastly the tugs and pleasure crafts. It was an inspiring sight, with the big crowds linig the shores, docks and palisades, cheering and yelling as the boats passed. The line turned at the floats opposite Grant's massoleum, the battleships each firing a salute. The fighters then formed in double column and anchored, while the rest of the parade passed in review between. It was a sight long to be remembered, the greatest in the history of the city.

EXCITEMENT IN EXCHANGE

Wires Believed to Have Been Tapped and Operators Paralyzed

New Orleans, Sept. 29—Intense excitement prevails in the cotton exchange and the directors have suspended business. The operators are paralyzed, advices showing futures advancing in leaps and bounds. The Liverpool market has jumped nearly a cent. The whole exchange is wild and operators are unable to explain the tremendous jump.

The common belief on the floor is that the wires have been tapped and a gigantic swindling game is on foot somewhere. The Western Union explains that in handling special Liverpool fluctuations today the figures were added together, so that many minor fluctuations were presented in the form of one colossal movement.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Americans Arranging the Details. Resting at Porac

Manila, Sept. 29—The Americans are arranging the details for the delivery of the American prisoners at Angeles tonight or tomorrow. A Filipino general and two aides will accompany them to Manila to see General Otis.

The regiments are resting at Porac.

LOCAL NEWS

BROKE JAIL AT NEWFANE

Two Men Captured by Local Officers Escape in Vermont

A jail delivery at Newfane, Vt., yesterday noon is of local interest from the fact that two of the men who escaped were arrested by Chief Kendall and Captain Dineen of this city last January. They were Frank Pratt and Arthur Green, and they were captured by the local officers after a long drive over the mountain at night to the house of Milo Moon in South Readsboro. When caught they were accompanied by a woman, but she was taken to Springfield afterwards. They were convicted of stealing a horse from Liveryman Brown of Brattleboro.

They escaped in company with two other men yesterday while the most of the jail attendants were away.

$45,000 SCHOOL

Plans Cut to Meet Appropriation. Work Begins Tomorrow

The school committee met last evening, and looked over the plans for the new ward 3 school. The contract has been let to Robert Wilson of Pawtucket, but the first plans called for an expense greater than the appropriation. The plans were therefore cut down last night to a point where the contractor said he would build it for exactly $45,000, the amount of the appropriation, and the contracts will be signed on that basis.

Work on preparing the property for the building will begin at once, probably tomorrow morning.

Basket Ball Plans

There were not enough of the basket ball men present last evening at the meeting that was called to do any business. Another meeting is set for next Tuesday evening. The managers have understood that Odd Fellows' hall can be secured, and there is little doubt that the league will go through.

News of the Theater

There was an overflowing house at the Wilson last night for "Peck's bad boy," and theaudience was well pleased. Return dates will be played. Return dates will be played. Tomorrow evening at the Columbia "A pair of black eyes" will be played.

—Richard, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Foster of Clarksburg, died today.

—There has been much preparation made for the cake sale to be given by the Missionary society of the Baptist church tomorrow afternoon and a large attendance is expected.

—Members of the W. R. C. are requested to bring in all tickets for the phonographic concert not disposed of this evening during the concert. There will no doubt be a large attendance as children will be admitted at half price. Dancing will follow the concert.

ANOTHER WRECK AT SEA

Schooner Found Capsized. One Man Rescued from Rigging

New York, Sept. 29—Captain James of the bark, Harry Merryday, from Jacksonville, reports sighting the wreck of the schooner, Herald-of-the Morning, of Bath, Me. A negro, Horace Wellman, aged 15, of Hamilton, Bermuda, was rescued from the mast head. His body was jammed fast in the top and he said the schooner capsized a week ago, and floated on its beam ends, then settled until it floated upright.

The Herald-of-the-Morning was bound from Bermuda to Jacksonville, and all the negro could tell about his shipmates was that they were missing. The wreck was in 20 fathoms of water.

Lives Lost at Sea

Father Point, Que., Sept. 29—The steamer Montfort with the Scotsman's passengers signalled as it passed this morning that there were lives lost in the accident to the Scotsman. The details are unknown.

THE BATES-GUILD FICHT

Bates Men Claim Delegates Are Being Tampered With.

Boston, Sept. 29—There is nothing new in the Bates-Guild contest. The Bates headquarters make this statement:

"The number of delegates chosen in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bates is 1139. The number said to favor Colonel Guild is 828. The preference of six is doubtful. No return has been made as to 47 delegates. The friends of Speaker Bates may feel assured that this statement is a conservative one, and insures his nomination by the convention.

"We have been informed upon reliable authority that an effort is being made to change the complexion of certain delegations. We are informed further that this effort is being made by those who are not themselves members of the convention. We believe that the choice of the delegates has been made under such circumstances and conditions as to have fixed their preferences, and to have showed what their action in the convention will be.

"It is to be regretted that the result of this contest, which has been carried on in the best spirit with a desire that when it is over the friends of Mr. Guild might loyally support Mr. Bates at the polls, is not accepted by our opponents as a final expression of the will of the republicans of Massachusetts upon the question submitted to them.

"Any effort made to control the acts of the delegates elected ought to be deemed an insult to the constituency which elects them, and can entail nothing but evil results to the party."

The Guild men say:

"Today the convention is practically evenly divided, with the balance slightly in favor of Mr. Guild. Each has some 900 delegates and the unpledged who are being guessed at today will determine the result.

"We believe that a ballot will show that Col. Guild is the choice of the state. If that proves to be a mistake we shall loyally support his competitor."

Damp and Chilly.....

is the weather and that creepy disagreeable feeling that leads to a hard cold steals over you if you are not careful.

Nos. 536 and 537
Ribbed Underwear 50c a Garment.

These garments are a sure preventive and have many new features. First they are elastic glove fitting and will not shrink or lose their elasticity, are just the right weight for most men not exposed to very severe weather, they come in ecru and blue and sizes run from 30 to 44.

Nos. C9 and B
Hosiery 15c pair, 2 for 25c.

are two exceptionally good values in tan and black 1-2 hose made by the Shaw Knit Hosiery Co. The weight is just right for fall, the colors are fast and the stock is soft and pliable enough for the most sensitive feet, sizes 9 1-2 to 11 1-2.

C. H. Cutting & Co.
Cutting Corner. North Adams.

Finger Rings

Headquarters for Finger Rings

We are headquarters because we have such an assortment for you to choose from.

Two Thousand Rings in Stock

In plain gold, set with diamonds, opals, pearls and every conceivable stone. Prices from $1.00 to $300.00.
Watches, all prices. Silver novelties in endless profusion.

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The Popular Price Clothier and Furnisher,
No. 113 Main St., Opp. Eagle St. North Adams,

SPECIAL SUIT SALE.

Suits for Everybody at Way Down Prices.
See Our Window.
Trunks and Bags.

"Money Back if You Say So."

G. FRANK RIST,
Clothier. Hatter. Furnisher.
No. 113 Main St., Opp. Eagle St., North Adams.

Welcome Dewey!

is what every one is saying
to our great national hero . . . .

WE welcome YOU to our first-class market where our display of meats makes it easy for you to make your selection. Our poultry we receive fresh from Petersburgh. Large chickens for roasting, also small ones for broiling. Young native turkeys, young ducks. Choice fowls, fat veal, young tender lamb, pork loins and chops, fresh sausage. We buy none but the best beef that comes in the city—you can rely upon it. Shell and lima beans, sweet potatoes, squash, savoy cabbage, fresh dug parsnips, ripe tomatoes, cauliflower, celery and new cranberries. Finest fresh eggs in the city. Creamery butter, none better, if as good. PRICES RIGHT.

Stockwell & Rosston,
18 Main Street. Telephone 232

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Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Medicines or Sodas.
Two large stores filled with a good assortment of good goods, good service and low prices.

83 and 85 Eagle Street.
F. E. BENSON, Prop.

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JUST COAL—

Snyder's All-Rail Coal is just the coal you want.....

JUST—The right weight to the ton.
JUST—The right hardness.
JUST—Soft enough to light easily.
JUST—Hard enough to burn long.
JUST—The same price as asked for inferior coal

76 Center Street. Telephone 146-12
W. G. Snyder & Co.

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Berkshire Mutual Fire Insuran Company,
Pittsfield, Mass
Incorporated 1835.

Financial Condition, Jan. 1, 1899.

Cash Assets,	$112,354.72
Total Liabilities,	72,020.48
Surplus,	40,344.24

Dividends paid 25, 40 and 60 per cent.
A home company that pays all of the profits to the policy holder.
H. W. Hinsdale, Pres. J. M. Stevenson, Sec
H. W. Clark, Resident Director.
B B. HASKINS. Agent

Fine Jewelry
Silverware
Cut Glass
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Clocks, etc
To reduce our stock we shall dispose of these goods at a
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE
Come and see them and save money
S. M. White
Successor to L. W. White
80 Main St
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WANTED—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the package and accept no substitute. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce treet, New York

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are now very beautiful, as viewed from the trolley cars which take you to our retail cloth rooms, where
Excellent Bargains
are still to be had in almost all kinds of
Woolen Fabrics, Fine Sample Ends, Remnants, Seconds, Etc.,
although with recent advances in wool prices must soon advance.
Blackinton Co.
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USE THE
TELEPHONE
and save
TIME TRAVEL ROUBLE and **Money**
You can telephone 100 words in one Minute easily.
--Try it--
A message by telephone brings immediate answer.
NIGHT RATE one half the day rate, except where the day rate is 15 cents or less. Very convenient for social conversation.
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FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.
ADAMS NATIONAL BANK BLDG. NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
AGENT FOR
Queens Ins. Co. of America of N. York
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R·I·P·A·N·S. 10 for 5 cents at druggists. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter one will do you good

Fitchburg Railroad.

From June 5, 1899, trains will run as follows:

Leave North Adams—Eastward.
For Greenfield, a1.37, *5.18, 7.23, 9.53 a. m., 12.39, *1.15, 3.00, 4.31, 7.00 and **2.00 p. m.
For Fitchburg and Boston, a1.37, *5.18, 7.23, 9.53 a. m., 12.39, *1.15, 3.00, 4.31 p. m., **2.00 p. m.
For Worcester, a1.37, **5.18, 9.53 a. m., 12.39 and 3.00 p. m.

Leave North Adams—Westward.
For Williamstown, Hoosick Falls Troy and Albany, a12.53, a5.50, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 12.20, 1.53, **2.39, *3.04, 5.00, **7.40, 8.04 p. m.
For New York, a12.53, 7.45, 9.51, a. m., 12.20, and 1.53, p. m.
For Bennington and Rutland, (via B & R R) 7.45 a. m., 1.53 and 5.00 p. m.
For Saratoga, 7.45 a. m., and 5.00 p. m.
For Rotterdam Junction and the west a12.53, *3.04, *8.04.
For Mechanicville, a 12.53, 7.45, a. m., *3.04, 5.00 and *8.04 p. m.

Trains Arrive.
From east, a12.53, a4.55, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 12.10, 1.53, **2.39, *3.04, 5.00 and *8.04 p. m.
From west, a1.37, *5.18, 7.23, 9.53, **10.55 a. m., 12.39, *1.15, **2.00, 3.00, 4.31, 5.50, 7.00 p. m.

aDaily except Monday.
*Daily.
**Sunday only.
A. S. CRANE, G. T. MGR. C. M. BURT, G. P. AGT.
Boston, Mass.

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To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

GOTHAM IS CROWDED

Accommodation for Visitors Taxed to the Utmost

New York, Sept. 29.—A million visitors are here to participate in the glorious celebration. Every road is pouring in a steady stream, until the streets are crowded morning and night, the surface and elevated cars are filled to overflowing, and the hotel corridors are jammed with visitors.

The gaily apparelled soldiery of many states, who are to take part in the land parade, are trooping in, and there is no hour when uniformed men are not moving in some quarter of the city to the sound of fife and drum and horns. Boatload after boatload of passengers, sailors and marines, ashore from the big fighting machines, help to swell the crowd, trooping in all directions. Uniformed members of the staff of the arriving governors are everywhere.

The arrangements for the two days celebrations are completed. The great arch at Madison square, modelled after the triumphal arch of Titus, upon which the most famous sculptors of America have lavished their genius, is practically finished, and stands a superb tribute to the nation's hero. It is more beautiful than the arch in the Roman forum.

New York is decked brilliantly in honor of the gallant sailor who is waiting at her gate. Had an ocean of color swept through the city, its ebbing tide could not stain the streets more brilliantly. Hundreds of miles of red, white and blue bunting adorn the noble facades of Broadway and Fifth avenue, and a million flags flutter over the town.

Not even the churches have escaped the universal decorations. The doors and gothic windows of old Trinity, on lower Broadway, are gracefully draped with the national colors, and the tomb of that gallant sailor, who, dying, issued the command not to give up the ship, lies shrouded in the silken folds of the flag for which he died.

A million visitors are here to participate in the glorious celebration. Every road is pouring in a steady stream, until the streets are crowded morning and night, the surface and elevated cars are filled to overflowing, and the hotel corridors are jammed with visitors.

The floating flotilla of iron and steel lay quietly at anchor yesterday off Tompkinsville, a towering spectacle of naval might and power to the tens of thousands who sailed down in tugs, in yachts and steamers to see them. The crush to get aboard the Olympia never flagged for a minute, and as great indulgence was shown by Admiral Dewey, a goodly proportion of these who besieged the gangways got aboard. At times the ship was fairly overrun. These crowds and the official visits the admiral received scarcely gave him and his officers time to breathe.

The jackies yesterday got the medals which congress voted them, and proudly displayed them to the visitors until Jeffries, the pugilist, came aboard. Jack loves a fighter, and while the big slugger was aboard the tars were oblivious to all else.

Owing to the stream of official visitors, the long stream of salutes continued without interruption all day. Major General Miles, at the head of the Washington committee, called to submit the program for the reception at the national capital, and Major General Merritt and his staff, stiff with gold braid, came over from Governor's island to officially welcome Admiral Dewey in the name of the army. They were received with all the honors befitting their rank, but the climax was not reached until Governor Roosevelt came down the bay in the afternoon on the yacht Wild Duck. He was accompanied by General Francis V. Greene, some officers of the New York naval militia and several of Dewey's captains at Manila, including Captain Dyer of the Baltimore, Captain Wood of the Petrel, Captain Wildes of the Boston and Captain Walker of the Concord.

When they got aboard, Admiral Dewey took them over the ship, and the sight of the fighting captains set the tars mad with delight. Nothing could restrain their enthusiasm, and round after round of cheers greeted the appearance of these officers. Governor Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy when Dewey was sent to the command of the Asiatic squadron, and General Greene, who served in the Philippines, is a personal friend of the admiral's of many years standing. The sight of the captains who were with him during the stress of that hot day in Manila bay was good for the admiral's eyes, so that altogether Admiral Dewey seemed to enjoy this official visit more than any he has received.

The local municipal authorities are somewhat disappointed because Governor Roosevelt extended the formal welcome of the state to the admiral before the mayor had an opportunity to offer his official greeting on behalf of the city. This ceremony occurred today.

Rear Admiral Howison has gracefully yielded the precedent to Rear Admiral Sampson in the matter of ships' division. The commander of the South Atlantic station will simply be present as a spectator, and bring up the end of the line with the Chicago. Rear Admiral Sampson will follow the Olympia in the New York, but will fly the red flag, while Howison flies the blue.

The appearance of New York harbor last night could best be compared to an immense circle of intense light with the warships off Tompkinsville as the hub from which the brilliancy radiated. The bay has never before had as brilliant or picturesque display of continuous illumination nor has the interest manifested by the shore dwellers been more manifest. The interest aroused is unparalleled and it is safe to say that Greater New York will possibly not see the same display again for a long time. Beginning at Brooklyn bridge, with its string of white electric lights punctuated at stated intervals with red and green colored arc signal lamps, the immense, brilliant motto, "Welcome Dewey," was suspended, as it were, in air, announcing the warm feeling of at least 10,000,000 countrymen to the hero of Manila, and sending out distinctly its welcome.

Looking from the bridge towards the Jersey coast similar signs could be distinctly read on the gateway of the iron roads of commerce, that are bringing thousands to help swell the paean of welcome to the returning warrior. At Staten Island, where the steel safeguards of the nation lay, blazed forth a hundred encores, framed in vivid streams of bright red fire. At the portal to the city, where the great ships must ask admittance, shone out in the letters of the brightest light the same hearty greeting, "Welcome Home," flanked by an immense illuminated American flag that could be seen for miles.

Not content with this token of their great esteem, Dr. Doty and the residents at quarantine gave for the benefit of the sailors on the ships a display of fireworks, which was followed by other patriotic residents along the Brooklyn and Jersey coasts. After the displays of fireworks the Olympia and New York gave an exhibition with their searchlights, lighting up passing craft and picking out in brilliant relief many of the pretty wooded spots on the Staten Island hills.

The Choral union, 1200 strong, the People's Choral union, led by Frank Damrosch, paid a tribute of song last night to the sea heroes. About 700 of the singers were women. In the steamer Warwick they left the pier at Beekman street at 7:40 p. m., and 40 minutes later the Warwick lay to 50 yards from the stern of the Olympia. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was the first number, and as soon as it was over the jackies and officers expressed their appreciation by three hearty cheers and a tiger.

Then the flashlights played and showed the admiral's flag at the masthead. Three cheers arose from the Warwick, and then the 1200 singers broke forth into the stirring strains, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." The band of the Olympia played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the band on the Warwick joined in and the Olympians helped the visitors to fill the night with the magnificent chorus.

"Three cheers for Dewey," some one on the Warwick called, and a roar went up from the dim, dark line along the rail of the Olympia as well as from the excursion boat. The union next sang the Hallalujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" as the Warwick moved away, but the anxiety of the singers to crowd the bow and try to get a glimpse of the admiral cut the singing short. Further away the Warwick drew, and the singers united in the fine music of the "Men of Harlech." That was well under way when the national colors were run up on the stern of the Olympia, and with the searchlights full on old glory, it was gracefully dipped by way of salute and thanks. "The Star Spangled Banner" again rang out in swelling chorus, and that was the singers' good-night to the great admiral.

Then Rear Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was sought out, while along the line of warships, starting with the Olympia, red and white signal lights winked busily, passing the word to give the Choral union a fitting reception. But whatever the signals, the New York's crew gave the singers warm welcome as they approached, singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The New York's searchlights were turned on the singers, and they cheered for Sampson, and were answered with cheers by the crew. Then somebody on the Warwick called out "Three cheers for Admiral Schley," and the answering shout was fully as loud as that which went before. Then followed the "Hymn of Thanks," "Hallelujah Hymn," "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Rear Admiral Howison's flagship Chicago was next visited. The anchor watch only was on deck, but they worked the searchlights bravely, and their signal lights did a lot of winking, presumably reporting the singers on hand and well. The singers cheered the admiral.

One of the personal friendships that Admiral Dewey renewed aboard the Olympia yesterday afternoon was that with Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, who commanded the Raleigh at Manila. Captain Coglan was one of Governor Roosevelt's guests, and when he climbed to the head of the gangway, the Admiral rushed over to him, and, grasping him by the hand, he exclaimed: "Why, Jo, how well you are looking." And then he went on, with twinkling eyes: "What's this I have heard about your learning to sing?" Then seizing the captain's shoulders, he shook him, as if chiding him, and both laughed heartily at the admiral's reference to Coghlan's "Hoch der Kaiser." song.

ENDED IN A TIE.

Umpire Hunt Credited With Making Weird Decisions in the Boston Game.

Boston, Sept. 29.—All the excitement in the game between Boston and Washington centered in the ninth and last inning. The Senators were apparently beaten up to the farewell round, when by a lucky combination and the weird decisions of Umpire Hunt the game was placed very much in favor of the visitors, when the champions went in for their last half.

Boston.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stahl, r. f.	3	3	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	0	1	10	0	1
Long, s. s.	3	2	1	2	2	0
Duffy, l. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Frisbee, c. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	0	3	3	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Sullivan, c.	4	0	1	5	1	0
Bailey, p.	2	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	33	8	7	27	9	1
Washington.						
Slagle, c. f.	5	1	1	4	0	0
Schiebeck, s. s.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Mercer, 3 b.	3	2	3	2	1	1
McGann, 1 b.	3	1	1	8	0	0
Freeman, r. f.	4	2	2	3	0	0
O'Brien, l. f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Barry, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2 b.	4	0	2	2	2	1
Kittridge, c.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Powers, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dineen, p.	3	1	1	0	2	1
Totals	33	8	11	27	6	3

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	—8
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	—8

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Washington, 3. Home run—Freeman. Stolen bases—Long 2, Freeman. First base on balls—By Bailey, 4; by Dineen, 7. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

At Baltimore—									r	bh	e
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	—7	6	3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	—5	6	4

Batteries—Howell and Robinson; Dunn and Farrell.

At Pittsburg—									r	bh	e
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7	11	6
Cincinnati	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5	8	4

Batteries—Leever and Bowerman; Frisbee and Wood.

At St. Louis—									r	bh	e
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	—7	12	1
Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—3	8	3

Batteries—Cuppy and Buelow; Waddell and Zimmer.

At Philadelphia—									r	bh	e
New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	—6	7	4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3	4	6

Batteries—Seymour and Warner; Platt and McFarland.

A naval order announces the cancellation of the order assigning Rear Admiral Howell to the command of the Norfolk navy yard and directs him to remain at his present position at the head of the naval examining board.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Agricultural Products Appear to Be the Strongest Features of the Markets.

New York, Sept. 29.—Bradstreet's says: The notable feature of the business situatin is the strength of agricultural productions, notably the cereals, cotton and pork products. Fall trade continues good, though it is conceded at several markets that the biggest part of the fall business has been done, and that reorders from now on will cut the largest figure.

Weather conditions, while favorable to cotton crop harvesting, are claimed to be hurtful to further growth, because of the dry weather. Visible supplies, while considerably larger than in recently preceding years, are slightly smaller than they were in 1895, since when consumption has unquestionably heavily increased.

Wheat had remained steadily strong, growing firmer towards the close on enlarged foreign buying and uncertainty as to the outcome of South African affairs. Sympathetic strength is displayed by corn and the other cereals. Increased foreign demand is reported largely responsible, too, for the stronger tone and advances shown in hog products.

Wool has continued strong and in active demand both at home and abroad. Some American buying is reported at the London sales, which will close earlier than expected, owing to exhaustion of supplies. In the manufacturing branch of the trade, demand is reported active.

There is a quieter tone at most markets for iron and steel, and large orders have been, most of them, cut of the market. There is no diminution in strength, however, and a number of advances, notably on southern iron and stel billets, are to be reported. Complaints of backward deliveries are as numerous as ever.

Lumber remains active at most markets, though complaints of slow deliveries, due to lack of cars, are also heard. In other lines of industry prices are notably strong, petroleum and hides being among those advanced.

Railroad earnings continue to make very favrabe comparisons with a year ago, the gross receipts for 52 systems for the third week in September aggregating $7,959,688, an increase of 10.3 percent over ast year, when the gains were very large. Coal improves as the season advances.

Almost alone among the staples, sugar is weak in tone, and no signs of cessation of the war are yet observabe.

Business failures for the week, five days, number 131, as compared with 166 in this week a year ago, 189 in 1897.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Millburn Wagon Works of Toledo have received a large additional order for wagons to be shipped by the British government to the Transvaal. The contract calls for 800 army wagons, to be ready in 60 days. The factory is running night and day on the order.

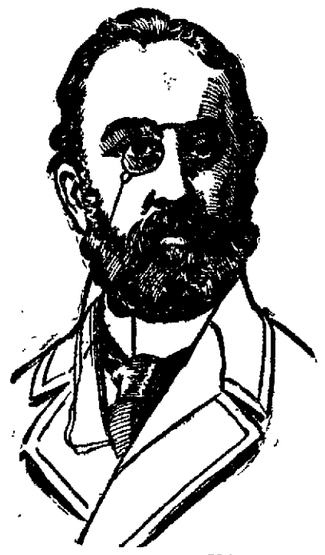
Following the suggestion that the Dewey arch be made permanent in marble and bronze, prominent citizens of New York have joined in a cause to rear an arch that shall be in lasting commemoration not only of Dewey and Manila, but of the heroes and engagements of the American navy.

The name of the Young People's Christian Temperance union, formed at Chicago by representatives from 20 states, has been prefixed with the word American, and a resolution adopted extending the battle line against liquor to Canada.

In connection with the loss of the steamer Scotsman at Belle Isle, N. F., it is announced that the governments of Canada and Newfoundland are negotiating with Signor Marconi with a view to the establishment of wireless telegraphy stations on the Newfoundland coast.

Spanish Cabinet Falls.

Madrid, Sept. 29.—The Spanish cabinet resigned today, as the result of irreconciliable differences among the ministers regarding proposals for national defense. This decision was taken at the cabinet council last night. The chief subject under consideration was the scheme of Minister of War Polavieja



FRANCISCO SILVELA.

for an extraordinary credit, to be used in increasing and strengthening frontier fortifications.

Shaw's Scathing Remarks.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 29.—General Shaw, in prefacing his address to the veterans at the state reunion of the G. A. R., spoke of the now famous controversy with the Dewey parade managers. He characterized those having the big parade in charge as "narrow-minded blunderers, clothed with a little brief authority." Then he reviewed the whole trouble. "Had a soldier of deeds," he declared, "been in the place of General Roe, the Grand Army would have marched in glory and joy at the head of the line, following the great admiral. Let this battleless Major General Roe stew in his own juice, in view of his oft repeated declaration: 'I'll take the whole responsibility in refusing the Grand Army the right of parade.' I am perfectly willing he should."

Congregationalists Adjourn.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The sessions of the second international Congregational council came to an end last night. The program embraced a wide range of important subjects, and England, Scotland, Ireland, Hawaii, Japan, China, Australia and Africa were represented. The final address last night was made by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, and missionaries from foreign fields were upon the platform, and many spoke briefly. Resolutions were adopted extending the thanks of the council to the citizens of Boston for their hospitality.

New York, Sept. 29.—Marty McCue of New York and Joe Cain of Brooklyn met at the Broadway Athletic club last night at catchweights for 25 rounds. The bout went the limit, but McCue got the decision on points.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

Columbia Has a More Thoroughbred Appearance Than Shamrock.

Latter Dependent on Greater Spread of Canvas.

A Comparison of the Two Racers, as Sized Up Out of the Water.

New York, Sept. 29.—The cup defender Columbia left her anchorage in Echo bay, New Rochelle, early Thursday morning and was towed to the Brooklyn navy yard by the tug Wallace B. Flint. The tender St. Michaels accompanied the yacht. At the navy yard the government tug Narkeeta took a line from Columbia and assisted in getting her into the basin.

Without a mishap of any kind Columbia was dry docked at the navy yard. She will probably remain there until Monday, the day preceding the first of the series of races for the America's cup, during which period every art known to the builder, rigger and sailmaker will be employed in getting the craft in the best possible trim for the contests.

The contrast between the lines of Shamrock and Columbia are very marked. In the former one can see a big, bulky craft, dependent upon a greater spread of canvas for superiority in speed, while the latter has the thoroughbred appearance that comes with finer lines and a more slender hull.

The Columbia was viewed from all sides by admiring hundreds, most of whom had also seen the Shamrock in the dry dock, and ninety-nine out of every hundred were of the opinion that the American boat was far more a racer in looks than the Irish challenger. Even the English and Scotch yachting writers sent across to report the cup races admitted that Columbia was the better looking craft of the two, but they hope for heavy breezes so that Shamrock can make her best showing.

The American yacht was towed up from New Rochelle early in the morning and was floated into the dry dock at 9 o'clock. The pumps were run slowly for two hours in order to allow the boat to settle easily upon the blocks, a diver making several descents as the water settled to ascertain if the keel was fitting into the mould prepared at the bottom of the dock.

Shortly before noon the keel rested on the blocks, these being at a depth of 20 feet and a few inches at the time. Shorings were wedged into place from the sides of the dock to the hull and the pumps started at full speed to take out the water.

When the water had receded so far that the Columbia's hull below the waterline was exposed to view it was seen that the action of the water had corroded the bronze plates so much that she appeared to be painted green. The bilge plates were remarkably bright, however, showing what friction will do when the vessel is under sail.

The crew was set at work scrubbing the hull with brooms and brushes, but it was of little effect in removing the corrosion. A solution of acid and water was tried in one spot and worked very effectively. The hull was as smooth as glass, despite the coating of green, but electric burnishers will be set to work, so that when Columbia goes out of the dry dock her underbody will glisten like gold. The white topsides were sandpapered and a fresh coat of paint will be put on.

Columbia looks like a big fin keel. Her lead is the thickest and deepest well forward on the keel so as to be directly under the center of effort, while on Shamrock the lead is the beamiest amidships. The American boat is cut away forward much more than the Irish cutter and has a longer overhang aft. The former's lead keel is about seven feet shorter at the bottom than the latter's, which accounts for her superior quickness in stays. The bilge plates on Columbia do not look as smooth as Shamrock's, but the rest of the hull is as good a piece of workmanship as that of the latter.

John Hyslen, official measurer of the New York Yacht club, visited the yard and arranged with Mr. Iselin to put the tape on the Columbia next Monday. He declined to express any opinion on either the Irish or American yacht.

Captain Ellsworth, who designed Atlantic, saw Columbia. He said he believed Columbia would defeat Shamrock, but thought that the Irish craft would prove as good as the American at every point of sailing except in windward work. Said he: "Build a boat with a hull like Columbia's, put on a keel like the old America's, cut down the sail and I will bet she would defeat Columbia hands down."

Killed on Grade Crossings.

Fairhaven, Vt., Sept. 29.—Charles Woodbury, 17 years old, and John McGinley, 40, were struck by a train here, Woodbury being instantly killed, and McGinley so badly injured that he died an hour later. Both were driving in a buggy over a grade crossing at the time. The horse was killed.

Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 29.—David J. Berry was instantly killed at the Bridge street grade crossing, his vehicle being struck by a train from Boston. He was 57 years old. His horse was also killed and the wagon demolished.

Sidney Drew in Debt.

New York, Sept. 29.—Sidney Drew, the actor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,817, and no assets, except clothing worth $300, which is exempt. He owes $5390 to 25 actors for services, $2407 for board and lodging for himself and others to 13 hotel keepers in Boston and other cities.

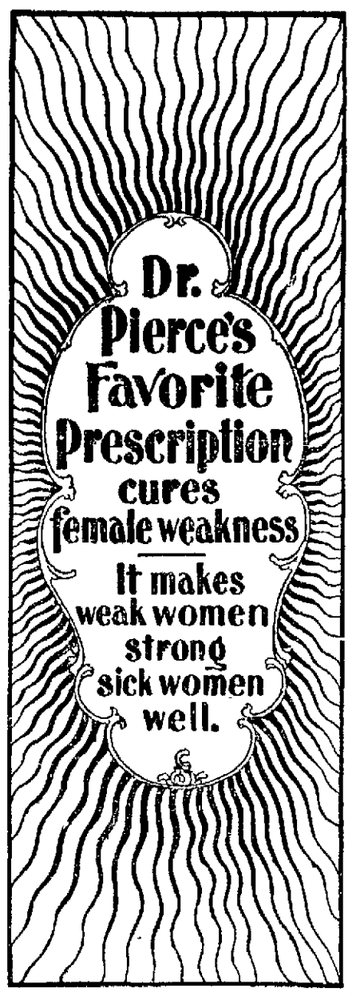
Weather Conditions and Forecast.

Sun rises—5:40; sets, 5:28.
Moon rises—1:37 a. m.
High water—8:15 a. m.; 8:30 p. m.

The storm in the north has turned sharply to the northeastward and is apparently central somewhere to the south of Hudson bay. It has caused light rains from the Ohio valley northward and some snow in the Lake Superior country. Showers are indicated in New England.

The Wages of Sin.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—E. J. Brown lies a corpse in the morgue, while Mrs. Violet Holden, with whom he eloped from Toronto three weeks ago, is being cared for, with her two children, at a police station. Brown shot himself in the right temple. In his coat was found a letter in which he declared that he took his life because he could not bear to see his companion worry over their elopement. It developed after the suicide that Mrs. Holden deserted a husband and four children and Brown left his wife and three children in want.



DAYS TO COME.

A long, grim corridor; a sullen bar
Of light athwart the pavement, where no fleet,
Pale sunshine spreads for dark her winding sheet.
A light not born of noon or placid star
Glows lurid through the gloom, while from afar
Beats marching of innumerable feet.
Is this the place where tragic armies meet?
The throb of terror that presages war?
I strain to see; then softly on my sight
There falls the vision, manifold they come—
White, listless day chained to her brother night;
Their hands are shackled and their lips are dumb,
And as they meet the air where each one dies
They turn and smile at me with weary eyes.
—Helen Hay in Century.

INAUGURATION DAY.

When It Will Fall Upon Sundays and What Then Happens.

From the year 1917 to the year 2085 inauguration day will fall on Sunday every 28 years, but in changing from the twentieth century to the twenty-first the 40 year period comes in, and after, 2085 the next inauguration Sunday will be in 2125. So, there will be a 40 year period from 2181 to 2221 and from 2277 to 2317, but only a 28 year period from 2373 to 2401, as 28 is not divisible by 4.

During any century whose number is divisible by 4 inauguration day falls on Sunday 4 times. During any century whose number is not divisible by 4, it falls on Sunday only 3 times. From 2000 to 2100, for instance, it will fall on Sunday 4 times and also from 2400 to 2500, 20 and 24 being divisible by 4, but from 1900 to 2000, it will fall on Sunday only 3 times, and so from 2100 to 2200, 19 and 21 not being divisible by 4. Observe that, in speaking of the "number of a century" we do not mean the year; 20 is the number of the century—which we divide by 4—and 2000 is the year. Observe, also, that in all this we are not speaking of the recurrence of the date, March 4, but of the particular March 4ths that are inauguration days.

Here is a table showing how many times inauguration day falls on each of the seven days of the week from the year 1800 to the year 3000:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	1800 to 1900	1900 to 2000	2000 to 2100	2100 to 2200	2200 to 2300	2300 to 2400	2400 to 2500	2500 to 2600	2600 to 2700	2700 to 2800	2800 to 2900	2900 to 3000
Sunday	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Monday	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tuesday	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
Wednesday	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
Thursday	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
Friday	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Saturday	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4

Perhaps it might be well to say that when inauguration day falls on Sunday, the incoming president takes the oath on Saturday, March 3, but is not formally inducted into office until Monday, March 5. This is done to prevent a lapse in the office, for the outgoing president has no authority as such after 12 o'clock, noon, on March 4, whether that date fall on Sunday or on any other day. If, therefore, occasion should arise between noon on Sunday, March 4, and noon on Monday, March 5, for the exercise of the presidential authority, the incoming president, having taken the oath of office, would be qualified to perform the duty. Such a case never has arisen, but it might arise.—Philadelphia Times.

RAILWAY TIES.

To the academic city of Edinburgh is accorded the distinction of having the largest railway station in Great Britain.

A new sign has been added to the German railway time table—a picture of a bicycle indicating which express trains carry wheels.

Passenger trains from Boston to Plymouth are hauled as far as Braintree and then divided into two parts and drawn to Plymouth by a third rail motor.

The new street cars to be used on the interurban line between St. Paul and Stillwater will have compressed air brakes and whistles. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed.

ANIMAL ODDITIES.

African elephants can climb mountains with remarkable ease.

The English red legged partridge makes an annual excursion out to sea each April.

A caterpillar is so greedy that in one month it usually devours 6,000 times its own weight in food.

An Auburn (Me.) firm has a horse whose neck is so short that he cannot feed off the ground unless he gets down on his knees, and as he frequently assumes that position the animal has become known as the praying truck horse.

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3¼ by 4¼	27 "
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Our Paris Fashion Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The autumn hats now appearing are literally fashionable aviaries. They are laden with birds and plumage. From the fact that the Princess of Wales and her daughters had decided to no longer wear osprey plumes it was hoped that there would be some lessening in the quantity of wings and feathers and aigrets piled upon smart millinery. Instead Paris seems to be trying to show its hostile independence to the decisions of the lady who sets the fashions for all English and most American society. The extent to which the bird of paradise plumes are worn is said to threaten the speedy extinction of that bird, yet bird of paradise plumes wave with insolent profusion on the hats displayed for autumn wear. For my part, a face surmounted by the savage's ornamental plumage has always a suggestion of the cruelty of the savage in its expression.

Kid is being used for hat trimming; it is colored to match the gown and has been quite favorably received. The cabriolet hat is one of the shapes whose popularity seems assured not only for autumn, but for winter, when it will appear in felt and velvet. The canotier, with its wide brim, is another pleasing shape. The wide brims protect the face well from the sunshine. One hat of this style was of blue straw trimmed with bands of silk, with two choux of the silk placed one above the other at the side of the hat; from each of the choux sprang a feather.

For winter wear felt promises to be much in demand. The cloth colored Spanish turbans will have a vogue all their own, the cloth as a rule matching the material of the gown. The woolly cloth with which some of the capotes are covered is decidedly odd in effect. The shapes themselves are not strikingly original, most of the fall hats being neither very large nor very small, nor yet strikingly new. Looking over the show cases one is impressed by the preponderance of dull purples, dull blues and pastel reds and browns. Where the more expensive felt hats are concerned, the best milliners are making them over a wired frame, the felt being cut out to suit any model that the maker may have in her mind's eye.

Hats trimmed with flutings are still seen. These flutings are applied to the hats as trimming and consist of velvet or silk with rows of stitching about the edges. Both velvet and felt are lavishly adorned with rows of machine stitching. One cannot but notice that the capotes or toques are larger than we have been used to. They are trimmed quite high, the trimming being arranged to especially favor one side of the hat.

Of colors, castor brown, emerald, gray, peony pink, dark blue, violet, lavender, pervenche, turquoise and sky blue, pinkish mauve, violet and gray greens are some of the probably popular colors. There seems to be a tendency toward subdued tints, those of the pastel variety being especially favored. There are some models in black and also some in white, but these decided effects are not so much seen as they were a season or two ago.

Flowers are frequently seen on the winter hats. The majority of them have a decided tilt to the brim, which is in many cases supported by a cluster of velvety blossoms, roses or violets generally. The use of wings in this connection is also noticeable, a bow of velvet and some clever arrangement of quills or tiny wings being a decidedly jaunty and odd finish to the underside of the brim.

Hand painted quills is one of the decided novelties of the year. Painted feathers and quills are a novelty that is pretty certain to please, perhaps, for the very reason of the peculiarity. The principle of painting the lily and gilding refined gold seems not to have been held in mind by those who originated the fashion. The effect is, of course, not nearly so desirable as that of the colors of the natural feather, but of course there is no accounting for tastes. Wide quills are the most often selected for painting, the designs chosen being in imitation of the natural colors of some other feather, but the colors being put on to harmonize with the colors of the trimming. Peacock eyes are a favorite design. The paint is so applied as to have a thick, raised appearance. Spangles and iridescent colors touch up some of the quills. Long and short feathers are combined in the trimmings. Breast plumage in semicircles trims the fronts of some hats. Sometimes wings are painted with peacock eyes and set very high on the crown of the hat or toque. There is a general tendency to plant everything very high on the head, some of the tiny bonnet shapes seeming to be fairly balanced on the highest point of the head.

It is noticeable that few hats have the brims turned up at the back. Many, in fact most of them, however, have a decided side tilt.

Plain ribbons are most favored for trimmings, the fancy patterned kind being but infrequently used. The ribbons are very wide, and when used in bows the edges are turned under so that the effect is that of silk or satin instead of ribbon. The large ornamental bows are usually clasped with a fancy buckle when they adorn the front or the side of the hat.

The use of the miroir velvet is very noticeable. The finest millinery for winter has a knot of it somewhere among its trimming. On hats the velvet is sometimes laid in narrow folds, facing and covering the brim when it is an all over trimming. Sometimes the velvet is put on in several rows, the folds being graded to show a gradual change from light to dark. Another effect with folds that is very pleasing is where folds of satin or silk alternate with those of velvet.

Fancy materials for hats are not rare, some of the toques being covered with the new satin panne, woolly looking fabric that suggests canton flannel to my mind. This material is seen in all the fashionable colors and is sometimes woven with fanciful figures. Some of the smartest hats and bonnets are supplied with embroidered crowns, these being variously of net, grosgrain silk, the embroidery being put on with silk, chenille, silver and gold thread. Tulles will not be altogether dispensed with on account of a change in season, but are in the shop models now and then utilized to make strings for some triumph of the milliners' art. For the most part, however, hat and bonnet strings are of satin ribbon, heavy grosgrain or taffeta.

The fashionable bonnet shapes are smaller than they have been for several seasons and the prospect is that they will be more generally worn than has been the case for some time. Some of them have very well defined crowns and a decided wideness across the front.

The directoire bonnets, which are revived this season, are suitable for women of all ages with their wide, flaring brims very much upturned in front.

A charming model of this kind was of velvet to match a gown of the automobile red order. The inside of the bonnet was lined with white velvet. On the crown were perched a couple of butterfly wings in white decorated with black paint. At the side of the bonnet were knots of green ribbon.

Another bonnet of well defined directoire tendencies, instead of showing an upward tilt, was dented in the center of the front and trimmed about the edge, both on the under and upper part of the brim, with a band of satin ribbon and a cluster of fancy feathers with an ornamental jet clasp. This made a simple but effective trimming for the hat.

The clasps and buckles for the winter hats are about of the usual style. Cut steel, frosted gold and frosted silver with rhinestones are the principal ornaments. Butterflies magnified in size are a decidedly popular trimming. Some of these butterflies are made of gauze and velvet, much embroidered, while a few of them are real. Birds, blossoms and fanciful handmade ornaments of every sort are used for trimmings.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

Coats and Capes.

Some of the new cloth driving coats are trimmed with bands of silk gauze from neck to hem, and toning from dark brown to creamy white. Panne is superseding velvet a good deal as trimmings. Crystal and gold buttons figure on the trim double breasted coats, which have panne collars of contrasting colors; there is nothing much smarter than a black glace silk coat, perfectly tailor made. Occasionally these are tucked all over, and have a high collar and revers made of white chiffon. Not only capes but coats are made of open applique in cloth, showing cream satin through. The new glacier color, as well as shell blue, is employed for many of the shoulder capes, after the new order, which are close fitting on the shoulder and finished off with a soft shaped lining, generally very elaborately embroidered. Some of the soft cloth capes are draped a la Grecque, and the mania for white cloth has extended to capes. For indoor wear, there are many little bolero and other jackets, made in white and colors. Swansdown is coming in again as trimming for evening cloaks.

A few of the women in Paris have adopted the Marie Antoinette scarf and walking stick. It is a picturesque and pleasing fad and would prove serviceable in many instances.

LITTLE NOVELTIES.

Although red, white and blue are not sported quite as aggressively as they were last year, they are still sufficiently prominent, the national colors entering into shirt waist percales, neckties and fans. During hot weather the cheap fan is everywhere evident, and one of the newest ideas among the little Japanese folding fans is the American flag design, in which the 13 stripes follow the curving shape of the fan, while the union is up in the left hand corner. The sticks are of bamboo, painted red, white and blue, and the fans are made in Japan for the American trade.

Narrow stripes of black velvet extending from the stick to the end of the parasol give the sun ray effect, which is much desired, and when closed the parasol appears to be striped. Lilac flowers are brocaded on light blue grounds, and many silk parasols are veiled with gauze and gossamer materials, held down by incrustations of lace outlined with frillings of infinitesimal ribbons. A chou of ribbon or chiffon is indispensable on the handle.

One of the prettiest gowns recently seen at a watering place was of black mousseline de soie, the entire dress being covered with stripes of the narrowest shirred black velvet ribbon. There were several billowy flounces, each covered in the same way. The ribbon was put on in rows an inch apart. It was worn over a foundation slip of white silk, which showed the decorations to great advantage.

The swagger coat for fall will be of light, almost cream colored, cloth, cut like an immense box coat, the skirt reaching to the knees.

The sash is being seen more and more. Thin silk, fringed, and only looped once in front is the correct thing.

What a Hostess Should Wear.

The hostess at a reception wears as elegant a gown as she can command to do honor to her guests. If she is wealthy, she has a special costume for the occasion, but if she is of moderate means she adopts some light skirt with an ornamental bodice, or even a black gown made gay with dainty colored accessories—cravats and vest or chemisette. Gloves are no longer worn for remaining in the house, their place being taken by numerous rings. The coiffure is, however, quite elaborate, the favorite style showing the hair parted in front in bandeaux, held in place by little jeweled combs, while at the back it is arranged in loops at the back of the neck, instead of on the top of the head, as is usually the case.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.

FADS OF FASHIONABLES.

Wine color will be used for autumn tailor costumes.

Ornamental buttons enter largely into dress decoration.

Black satin directoire coats are worn with lace dresses.

Single strings, collars and ropes of pearls are all in fashion.

The little, old fashioned glace silks are again coming into favor.

Insertions of lace and embroidery, detached figures and band effects will be popular.

Flowers of various descriptions constitute a popular motif for the new brooches.

The Zaza belt, the latest novelty in this line, is trimmed on the edges with imitation turquoise and other stones.

Light effects will be much in vogue, and chiffon foundations for filmy laces of delicate outlines will be used extensively.

Owing to the many handsome gowns which the Duchess of Marlborough orders in Paris, one dressmaker there has named one of the new fall wraps the Marlborough.

Brown holland is being much worn by English dames and damsels for the river. Fawn colored drill and navy blue drill are also considered very smart for wear on the water.

The butterfly is becoming the rage for everything, just as the bowknot was a while ago. When enameled in natural colors, it makes a pretty pin for stocks and the hair. As brooches set with precious stones they are lovely and add to the fineness and daintiness of lace.

Prophets of fashion declare that the rage for lace will not die away with the summer. Many of the newest gowns intended for early autumn wear have quantities of lace as their chief adornment, and a winter season in which lace will play an important part may be confidently expected.

According to French models, a yoke at the back of a shirt waist of pique or flannel is now out of style. A series of small tucks converging to a close group at the waist line gives the back sufficient re-enforcement. All the silk and flannel waists for autumn will have small, round cuffs, fastened with two small stud buttons instead of links.

Dress Allowances of Royalty.

People sometimes wonder what sum is put aside for dress by the daughters of royal houses. An enterprising fashion writer tells us that before her marriage the Duchess of Fife had a very small dress allowance—about $1,500 a year. Besides yachting and everyday dresses and all the usual costumes required by a girl of the upper class, royal princesses have also to wear the costly and elaborate dresses which their rank demands at the weddings of their near relations. They are, however, fortunate in having stores of beautiful laces, priceless furs and marvelous jewels, all of which can be used again and again.

On the whole, it may be asserted that a frugal princess may spend as little as $5,000 a year on her dress, while her more wealthy and extravagant sister may find her dress bills amount to ten times that sum. Age has nothing to do with the matter, for the queen of Italy spends far more than does her beautiful young daughter-in-law, the crown princess of Naples. The empress of Russia, who more than any other European princess is able to indulge her wildest fancies, dresses with the greatest simplicity. In the daytime she mostly wears tailor made coats and skirts and in the evening favors the purest white materials.

HEATING THE HOUSE IN FALL AND WINTER

WHEN summer is over, thoughts turn to the question of how to keep the house warm in winter. Very few houses are heated by electricity, so that in most cases gas or coal is the fuel. In nearly all sections of the country houses are heated by coal, either directly or indirectly, for the furnace that makes the steam or the hot air is dependent on fuel. There are more systems of heating houses with steam and hot air than ever there were leaves in Vallambrosa; at least the housewife thinks so when she begins to consider them with a view to having her system of heating changed or renting a house or apartment fitted with the most sanitary appliances.

The most artistic, most picturesque and the most hygienic way of heating a house is with open fireplaces. Happy are those families that can sit before a blazing sitting room fire and in the cheerful blaze expand into a genial state of good will to all men that no anthracite fire or stately register has ever inspired. Romance went out and misanthropy came in when open fireplaces went out of fashion and registers and steam pipes came in. Think of the many little children whose earliest lessons of goodness and right were illustrated by "mother" from the old blue tiles that surrounded the fireplace and on whose shining surface little Samuel, Shepherd Boy David, big Goliath, Baby Moses and Father Abraham with his son Isaac were pictured! Think of the bliss of lying stretched before the blazing fire till "blind man's time" and poring over a thrilling book!

Why, one had only to look cautiously over the shoulder into the shadows to imagine that beyond stretched the great wilderness through which plunged Natty Bumpo with his rifle over his shoulder, or the wonderland realm of the King and Queen of Hearts, through which little Alice wandered in company with the White Rabbit, the Griffin and the Mock Turtle. Through its shadows, perhaps, glittered the fairy palaces of the "Arabian Nights" or the desert island of Crusoe or the "Swiss Family Robinson." Again it was changed to the African forest through which raged the elephants and the lions, patiently tracked by the tireless Livingstone. Sunday evenings perhaps changed the shadows to the wilderness of this world through which Christian and his companions journeyed with many thrilling adventures to Beulah Land. The little boy or girl stretched out on the rug with these old fashioned books found the scenery change as the book or chapter changed.

No modern little boy with an expensively bound fairy tale or carefully kindergartened volume of science or biography can ever enjoy equal bliss on the rug beside the register. Nor can the modern boy be a pleased spectator of the ready made stories that shaped themselves in the flames before the eyes. It is only in a few regions where soft coal is abundant and in a still smaller region where pine logs are still plentiful for fuel that the boys and girls who are being brought up today can enjoy the advantages of the little boys and girls of long ago. Furnaces and hard coal fires, and perhaps in some favored regions natural gas, have wiped out the flickering shadow forests and the amber fairy palaces.

The woman who wants to engage a house probably does not think so much of her children's preferences as of economy, convention and good health. It is very probably under those circumstances that the furnace system of heating will be selected. The use of steam heat is not only bad for the health, but a menace to carpets and an unsightly feature in the furnishing of the rooms. In those houses heated directly by steam the inmates are constantly subject to coughs and colds and all sorts of bronchial troubles. It is impossible to control the temperature, the result being either that the rooms are too warm or too cold. The pipes are always springing leaks, and carpets are thus disfigured by the water that drips from the leaks to the floor.

Highly to be recommended, however, is the system of heating by means of which the cold air is tempered by passing it over coils of pipes filled with hot water. The air passes into the house from outside through a cold air box to flues in the wall through which heat is distributed all over the house. Through registers the heat enters the rooms, the registers being sometimes comparatively plain work of iron and at others sometimes highly artistic and handsome affairs of wrought metal.

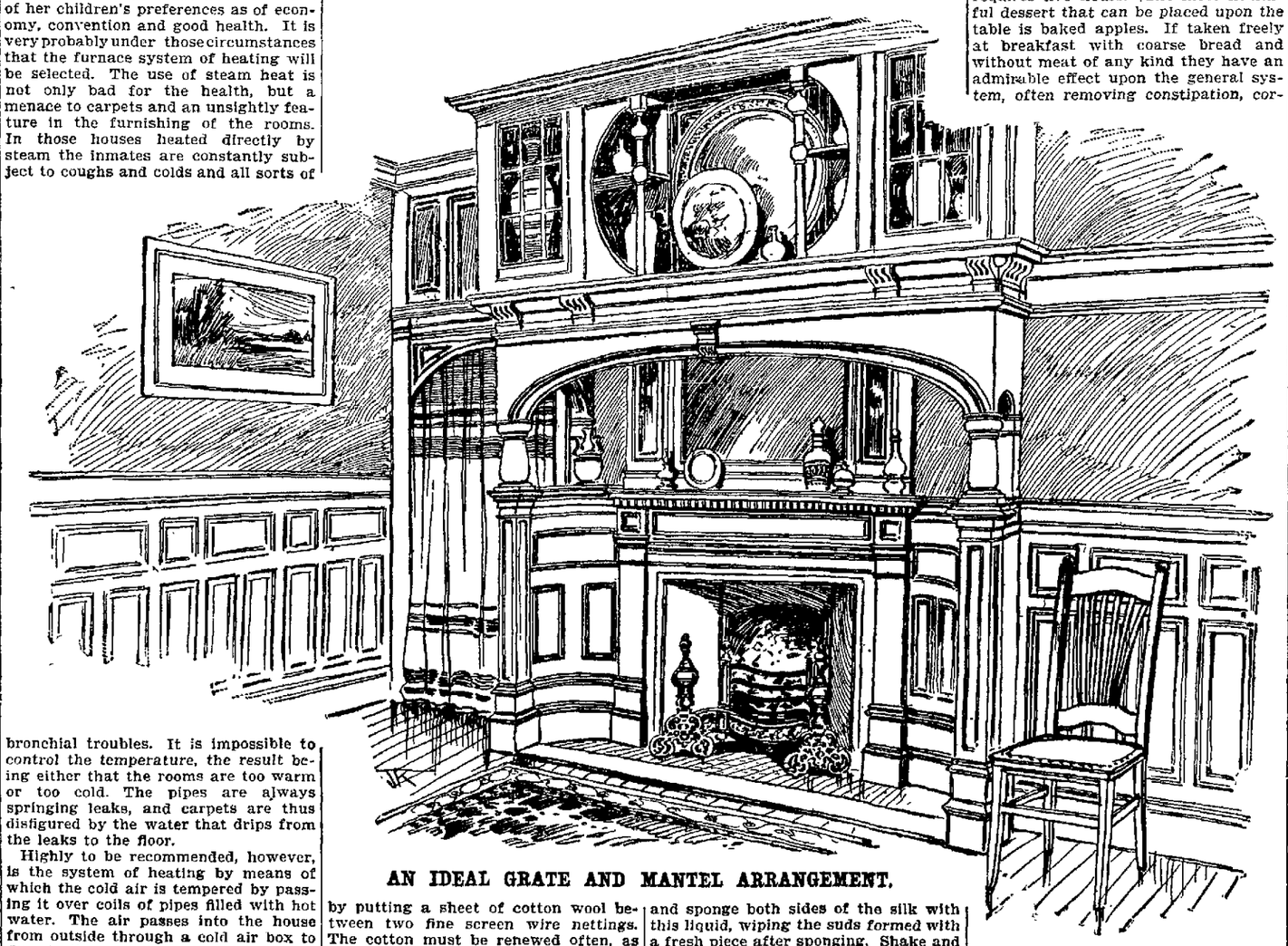
The simplest and most economical way is to heat with a furnace, the air being supplied to the different parts of the house through the comparatively uncomplicated channel of flues. The air in this case is heated by direct contact with the furnace fire, a process that by some is thought to deprive the air of its best qualities.

In building the flues for the house where the furnace is used the best way to insure their being satisfactory is to give the contract to the furnace builder. The cost may be a little more than if they are made by an ordinary workman, but the result will be more satisfactory, for, in order to make the furnace a success, he will take every care and precaution. Registers in the floor afford better heat than those in the wall, but underwriters object to them because they make an additional difficulty in protecting the house from fire, as in case flames break out on the first floor they are likely to shoot up the flues and quickly spread to the entire building.

The cold air box, which is the source for air, must open directly from outdoors. It may be protected from dust by putting a sheet of cotton wool between two fine screen wire nettings. The cotton must be renewed often, as it will become clogged with dust after awhile. The mouth of the box should be away from the ground, where it can draw in noxious or miasmic vapors.

In these days the fireplace is usually framed by a handsome mantel, which, although stationary, is as much a piece of furniture as anything in the room. The overmantel is variously of white enameled wood, oak, birch, walnut, maple, or pine treated to resemble these woods. The grate is of handsome metals curiously wrought and framed by tiles or carving. Artificial logs are often placed in the grates, and if these are lighted it is by means of gas conveyed through pipes in the wall. Real logs are too difficult to obtain and too expensive to be generally used. This mantel and grate will, in the houses of the ordinarily "well off," be in the state apartment, the parlor, and their fires, it is safe to say, are lighted on the family altar only on rare occasions.

ELLA MATHIESSEN.



AN IDEAL GRATE AND MANTEL ARRANGEMENT.

CLEANING BLACK SILK.

When black silk is simply very dusty and grayish in appearance, sponge it with lukewarm water in which borax has been dissolved, a tablespoonful to a pint of water. A really greasy looking and soiled black silk requires more vigorous treatment. For such use two ounces of soapbark steeped for three hours in a quart of hot water. Strain, and sponge both sides of the silk with this liquid, wiping the suds formed with a fresh piece after sponging. Shake and hang the silk up to dry, but do not iron it. When it is necessary to iron black silk, it is well to place a piece of old thin muslin or a linen handkerchief between the iron and the material. If a silk can be turned, always sponge what will be the outer side. If the silk has become limp, it may have its stiffness restored by sponging it with a liquid composed of a pint of hot water in which has been dissolved a generous quarter of an ounce of powdered gum tragacanth. Strain when the gum is dissolved and use the result while it is warm.

For the Housekeeper.

Salt and water applied to basket and straw work and rubbed in with a soft nailbrush is a most effective cleansing agent. Brass ornaments may be kept bright by rubbing them occasionally with salt and vinegar.

When the neck and throat have become brown or yellow looking, they may be whitened by the persistent application every night of the following paste spread on a soft rag and wrapped around the neck: Honey, one ounce; lemon juice, one teaspoonful; oil of bitter almonds, six drops; the whites of two eggs. Add enough fine oatmeal to make a smooth paste.

A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed upon the table is baked apples. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and without meat of any kind they have an admirable effect upon the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectively than the most approved medicines.

To restore lace that has become quite yellow and yet should not be as white as it must surely become by washing, make suds in a glass jar, drop the lace in and stand the jar in the sun.

Hot vinegar rubbed on the spots with a cloth is an exceedingly easy way to remove paint from windows. The vinegar must be very hot, or it will not move the spots.

To Gain Plumpness.

Thin women may gain plumpness by carefulness as to diet and by keeping warm. The prescription of one physician to such patients is simply, "Eat root vegetables and keep warm." Soft, warm tea gowns, downy couches and chairs to lounge in should be part of the belongings of the woman who wants to gain flesh.

CHEESE CAKES.

Make some tartlet cases with some good light paste, fill them with some of the mixture made according to the directions given below and bake them in a well heated oven. If preferred, the cases can be baked separately and filled afterward, but they are nicer if they are prepared at once with the filling. Put eight ounces of finely powdered sugar into a saucepan with four ounces of fresh butter, and stir over a slow fire until the ingredients are well mixed. Add the grated rinds and strained juice of two small or one and a half large lemons, and when these have been stirred into the butter and sugar the yolks of two beaten eggs and then the white of one egg that has been whisked to a stiff froth. Stir the mixture over the fire without stopping until it is quite smooth and of about the consistency of honey, when it will be ready to use.

Curried Cauliflower.

Take a nice sized cauliflower and boil it carefully so that it does not break. Lift it out and drain well; cut it in half, and lay it cut side downward on the dish. Meanwhile the following sauce should have been prepared: Slice an onion and an apple, and fry them in an ounce of dripping; then stir in one teaspoonful of curry powder and two of pea flour; mix well, and cook for four or five minutes. Now add gradually a pint of hot water, and stir till the sauce boils and becomes thick; then put it at the side of the fire, and let it simmer gently for ten minutes. Just before serving stir in a teaspoonful of lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls of sweet mango chutney. Stir the sauce well, and pour over the cauliflower. If liked, boiled rice may be served on a separate dish.

How to Boil Rice.

To boil rice successfully so that each grain, though perfectly cooked, stands apart is not always found easy by the average cook. The usual cause of failure is insufficient time allowed for the rice to dry.

It is impossible to cook rice and dry it under an hour. Wash the rice in plenty of water, drain it, have ready a good sized saucepan full of boiling water, sprinkle the rice into the saucepan and boil quickly for a quarter of an hour. Strain off the water, put the rice into a colander, pour hot water through it, stir and set in the air to dry for an hour or so.

Stir constantly, then stand the colander before the fire, stir the rice frequently till perfectly dry and hot. The constant slight stirring is necessary to loosen the grains.

The Care of the Complexion.

Do not wash the face in hard water. If possible, use rain water. But as this is not always easy to get it is as well to know how to soften the water by artificial means. Mix together half an ounce of California borax, three ounces of almond meal and three ounces of fine oatmeal. A cheesecloth bag containing this preparation should be placed in the washing basin, and the water will be found pleasantly soft, while the complexion will benefit immensely. To give the mixture a pleasant scent of violets, all that is necessary is the addition of about an ounce of powdered orris root.

OCTOBER MENUS.

BREAKFAST.
Boiled Rice with Milk.
Muffins. Creamed Eggs.
Meat Fritters.
Hominy, Fried. Coffee.

MEAT FRITTERS.—Cut some rather thick slices from a leg of mutton and sprinkle them with salt, pepper and some very finely chopped parsley. Dip in batter and fry in deep, hot fat. For the batter use a quarter of a pound of flour, mixed with a tablespoonful of salad oil, a gill of tepid water and the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. Beat till the batter is quite smooth before adding the white of egg, which should be stirred in very lightly.

LUNCHEON OR TEA.
Cream Toast. Peach Marmalade.
Creamed Oysters. Potato Ribbons.
Chocolate Blanc Mange. Cakes. Fruit.
Tea or Chocolate.

POTATO RIBBONS.—Cut the potatoes into ribbons by peeling them round and round. Dry these gently in a clean cloth, fry in deep, hot fat, drain, sprinkle with salt and serve.

DINNER.
Vegetable Soup
Roast Veal. Roast Potatoes.
Spinach. Chow Chow. Lima Beans.
Berlin Pudding. Fruit.
Coffee.

BERLIN PUDDING.—Required: Four ounces each of flour, butter, castor sugar and almonds, four eggs, half a pint of milk. Method: Blanch and peel the almonds, shred finely and dry in a cool oven. Put the flour in a basin, add half the milk and beat well. Melt the butter, add the rest of the milk, the sugar and almonds and stir all to the batter. Stir till it begins to thicken, then leave till cool. Beat in the yolks of the eggs one by one, beat the whites to a stiff froth and add. Pour the mixture into a buttered mold and steam for 2½ hours. Serve with fruit sauce.

The Fruits to Eat.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food, supply heat and waste, but are not muscle feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

Rhubarb Fool.

Cut up some sticks of rhubarb which have been washed into pieces of convenient size and place them in a stewpan with some sugar (about half a pound to a pound of rhubarb) and the thinly pared rind of a lemon; cover the pan and let the rhubarb simmer very gently until it is quite tender. After letting it get cool pass it through a sieve, and then add a few drops of carmine and a small quantity of milk (not sufficient to make it thin) and a small quantity of thick cream. Ascertain if the rhubarb is sufficiently sweet and serve it in a glass dish with a little desiccated cocoanut sprinkled over the top. To make a richer dish use a thick custard instead of the milk.

Ink stains on the hands may be readily removed by being rubbed with vaseline and then with soft paper. After this wash with soap and water, and not a trace of the ink will be left on the skin.

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A. W. HARDMAN.

The Transcript Building, Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by the Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY

From seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 29, '99

ADVERTISERS in the Transcript are the best business men in the community. Their advertisements are worth reading and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

IS THERE HOPE FOR GUILD?

Manager Bancroft of the Guild campaign says the lieutenant-governor fight will go on, so it is necessary to take a close look at the figures and at some other things as well to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to the outcome. The Bates headquarters yesterday evening claimed 1125 delegates for Mr. Bates, gave 818 to Mr. Guild and listed six as doubtful. At the Guild headquarters they claimed 965 delegates for Mr. Guild, gave 900 to Mr. Bates and listed all the others as undetermined. From these figures we get the Bates men claiming the fight by a majority of 306, and the Guild men claiming it by a majority of 65.

It is probably necessary to get outside of the headquarters of the candidates to get an estimate that is not unavoidably influenced by enthusiasm or naturally influenced by a desire to present the best side of a losing cause. The following are accepted figures collected outside the headquarters of both candidates:

"Returns from 308 of the 353 cities and towns in the state show that the state delegates elected at the republican caucuses of Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 1034 are for Bates for lieutenant-governor, 886 for Guild, and 38 unpledged."

These figures give Mr. Bates the nomination by a majority of about half of what his headquarters claim, while they defeat Mr. Guild by a number equal to more than twice the majority his headquarters claim. However, in no place but in the Guild headquarters is the success of Mr. Guild admitted. All the Boston newspapers and almost all the newspapers of the state concede the success of Mr. Bates.

But, granting all that the Guild headquarters claim, it is well nigh to impossible for Mr. Guild to secure the nomination. Territory and the location of the convention city play a great part in determining the result of a convention. It must be remembered that the state convention is to be held in the city of Boston. Now, the main strengh of Mr. Bates lies in Boston, since he made so clean a sweep of that city, and in the eastern part of the state. On the other hand the strength of Mr. Guild lies at points remote from the convention city, much of it scattered through the smaller towns of the western counties. It is well known that a very large per cent of delegates chosen to the state convention is never seated, the expense and inconvenience of attending the convention at a distant point deciding many men not to attend. The delegates in the smaller towns, where there is little if any interest taken in candidates for nomination for state officers, are particularly given to absenting themselves from the state convention. These considerations are most important in forming an opinion concerning the outcome of the lieutenant-governor contest. The delegates in and near to Boston will appear in the convention in force, so will the greater part of the delegates in the larger cities and towns, but the delegates in the smaller communities remote from Boston will be slimly represented in the convention hall.

So we see no hope for Mr. Guild. His figuring is clearly quite wide of the truth, but even if it were nearer to being correct than the Bates or private figuring the victory it shows is but a victory on paper. The delegates worth counting are the delegates who are likely to attend the convention, not the delegates buried in the small towns, who will forget the convention date. Mr. Bates is fortunate in having more of the worthy kind.

We cannot see that there is hope for Mr. Guild.

The returns show that Curtis Guild is hopelessly beaten.—Holyoke Democrat.

It takes a defeated candidate to juggle with all the rules of arithmetic.—Boston Herald.

There can be no doubt that the choice of the republicans of the state for lieutenant-governor is John L. Bates.—Springfield Union.

Mr. Bates comes under the wire first in time to give eclat to the address which he is engaged to deliver before the Housatonic Agricultural society at Great Barrington.—Boston Transcript.

The Guild backers appear to be of that class of people who do not know when they are licked. Or perhaps they are simply bashful about it.—Boston Traveler.

Curtis Guild's friends are not quitters at any rate. They cling to hope in spite of the certainty that Bates will have a majority of about 200 delegates in the republican state convention.—Holyoke Telegram.

Now that a majority of the delegates to the republican state convention have been elected for Speaker Bates for lieutenant-governor, it is in order for Mr. Guild to withdraw and allow the speaker to be elected by acclamation.

It is probable that this will be done.—Northampton Gazette.

Bates' success is the old story over agin, where the country delegates settle matters when they set out to do things. In this case the city delegates did not forget the speaker either and without doubt the result in Boston was the greatest shock the Guild supporters received.—Pittsfield Eagle.

Last night's caucuses settled beyond doubt the succession to the republican lieutenant-governorship in Massachusetts. As Speaker Bates has a clean lead, there is no sense on the part of the Guild forces in chasing rainbows between now and convention day.—Salem News.

The indications point so plainly to the republican nomination of Speaker Bates for lieutenant-governor that it would seem to be the proper and graceful thing for Col. Guild to acknowledge the logic of the caucuses throughout the state and not contest the matter in the convention.—Brockton Times.

We do not suppose that an injunction would be issued to restrain anybody from revamping for present purposes the story about the father and the son and the mule and the father's remark to the son that he would never be so handsome, but would know more. The story will never be so young as it was, but it will be more shop-worn.—Boston Advertiser.

While extending our sympathy to General Guild in which undoubtedly is to him and his many active friends a disappointment and expressing our admiration of the vigorous and plucky canvass which ... has made within his party, we must say that the victory of Speaker Bates is to be regarded as a triumph for the republican masses, the bone and sinew of that party, rather than the gilt-edge element.—Boston Post.

Now that the republican caucuses have been held all over the commonwealth there is no longer room for doubt as to who is to be the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor. The murmurs of the disappointed, taking form in talk about carrying the contest into the state convention, are natural, and they were to be expected; but between this time and Friday of next week there will be ample opportunity for wisdom to assert itself, and when the convention meets it is practically certain that the candidature for lieutenant-governor will have been settled. It is not necessary to enter into a comparison of the two candidates for the nomination, nor to say which one of them, in our opinion, should have been nominated. We do not understand that the contest, as it turned out, was one of man against man. Mr. Bates, as is seems to us, owes his success in the primaries in large measure to the over-confidence of the friends of the contesting candidate, and also, and perhaps principally, to a popular protest against dictation.—Boston Transcript.

With the apparent verdict of the caucuses in favor of the nomination of Speaker Bates as the republican candidate for lieutenant governor, a struggle has come to an end which has been unprecedented in this generation for this office. It has been much longer and sharper than the struggle three years ago between Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester and W. Murray Crane of Dalton. It has been much more uncertain because it was said with perfect truth that the combination which was back of Guild has never yet been beaten in state politics. But there must always be a first time and that time seems to have come to the discomfiture of the young Colonel Guild. While every one will regret, for him personally, that he has to bear the mortification of defeat, yet it will be generally recognized that it will be better for the state to have Speaker Bates the nominee. This is so for several reasons, some of which are personal to the man and others and more important ones relate to the influences which he represents. This was a contest between the wealthy and capitalistic portion of the republican party, which has long dominated its policy and which proposed to hold its grip still longer, and the mass of the people, who have not been especially prominent in the affairs of the party in recent years. The mass of the people have been used too much as if their political function were discharged when they had voted for the candidates of the capitalistic coterie.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

Is This the End?

Is this the end, that Liberty has fled
From out the land which gave her greatness birth;
And Greed, usurper, gauging human worth
In coin of merchandise, rules men instead?
That all the precious blood our fathers shed
In Freedom's cause, ran uselessly to earth;
The Past become a byword for our mirth,
While lust for increase tramples on our dead?
It must not be. Our better selves must rise
Triumphant over Greed's enthralling hold
And hear these islanders; must heed their cries
To yield the right they seek, we sought of old
Call Freedom back, let Justice live again,
Uphold the glorious past, and stand forth—men.

—Herbert Jones.

Roosevelt on Dewey.

"It is said that it was a mere accident that Dewey happened to be in command of the Asiatic squadron when the war with Spain broke out. This is not the fact. He was sent to command it in the fall of 1897, because, to use the very language employed at the time, it was deemed wise to have there a man who could go into Manila if necessary. He owed the appointment to the high professional reputation he enjoyed and to the character he had established for willingness to accept responsibility, for sound judgment and for entire fearlessness.

"Probably the best way, although no way is infallible, to tell the worth of a naval commander as yet untried in war, is to get at the estimate in which he is held by the best fighting men who would have to serve under him. In the summer of 1897 there were in Washington captains and commanders who later won honor for themselves and their country in the war with Spain, and who were already known for the dash and skill with which they handled their ships, the excellence of their gun practice, the good discipline of their crews and the eager desire to win honorable renown. All these men were a unit in their faith in the then Commodore Dewey.

"For the work which Dewey had to do willingness to accept responsibility was a prime requisite. A man afraid to vary in times of emergency from the regulations laid down in the time of peace would never even have got the coal with which to steam to Manila from Hong Kong the instant the crisis came. We were peculiarly fortunate in our secretary of the navy, Mr. Long, but the best secretary that ever held the navy portfolio could not successfully direct operations on the other side of the world. All that he could do was to choose a good man, give him the largest possible liberty of action, and back him up in every way; and this Secretary Long did.

"Dewey was sent to command the fleet on the Asiatic station primarily because he had such a record in the past that the best officers in the navy believed him to be peculiarly a man of the fighting temperament and fit to meet emergencies, and because he had shown a willingness to assume heavy responsibilities. How amply he justified the choice it is not necessary to say. On our roll of naval heroes his name will stand second to that of Farragut alone, and no man since the civil war, whether soldier of civilian, has added so much to the honorable renown of the nation or has deserved so well of it. For our sakes, and in particular for the sake of any naval officer who in the future may be called upon to do such a piece of work as Dewey did, let us keep in mind the further fact that he could not have accomplished his feat if he had not had first class vessels and excellently trained men; if the war ships had not been so good and his captains and crews such thorough masters of their art.

"Admiral Dewey performed one of the great feats of all time. At the very outset of the Spanish war he struck one of the two decisive blows which brought the war to a conclusion, and as his was the first fight, his success exercised an incalculable effect upon the whole conflict. He had his plans thoroughly matured, and he struck the instant that war was declared. There was no delay, no hesitation.

"As soon as news came that he was to move, his war steamers turned their bows towards Manila bay. There was nothing to show whether or not Spanish mines and forts would be efficient, but Dewey, cautous as he was at the right time, had not a particle of fear of taking risks when the need arose. In the tropic night he steamed past the forts, and then on over the mines to where the Spanish vessels lay. In number of guns and weight of metal thrown at a single discharge, and in number and aggregate tonnage of the ships, the Spanish squadron about equalled his and what material inferiority there was on the Spanish side was more than made up by the forts and mines. The overwhelming difference was moral, not material."—McClure's Magazine.

Bit of Olympia's History.

Were the United States naval authorities called upon to construct a new Olympia it is not probable, so perfect were the original plans, that any considerable changes would be attempted. Possibly a slight increase in length and width would be suggested, but even with the enormous practical experience gained in the late war, when theories of construction were subjected to the severe test of actual service, it is more than likely that the new Olympia would be to all intents and purposes an almost perfect fac-simile of the old. Dewey's famous cruiser, which headed the conquering squadron past Corregidor, must ever occupy a unique and conspicuous place in naval annals. The amazing victory, bloodless and conclusive, which so astonished the world and threw seventy millions of sober-minded people into ecstasies of jubilation was made possible by the perfection with which the ironclads of the navy were constructed and designed. The confidence of the men behind the guns was stimulated, not only because they knew they were fighting under a brave and skilful comander, but were themselves aware that no device, no resource of the builders' art had been withheld in the effort to make their ships invulnerable and invincible.

The keel of Dewey's flagship was laid at the Union iron works, San Francisco, on the 17th of June, 1891. On the 5th of November, 1892,, she was launched in the presence of a vast crowd and with interesting ceremonies. Miss Anna Belle Dickie, a young daughter of George W. Dickie, the great naval constructor, named her, while another young lady, Miss Elsie Lilienthal, officiated at the lunch.. The preliminary trials of the new cruiser were begun in August, 1893, and the builders' trials occurred in San Francisco bay in November. The official trial, with government experts aboard, was made in Santa Barbara channel on the coast of California, on the 15th day of December, 1893, when under forced draught the Olympia made for herself a record of 21.69 knots in a run of four consecutive hours, exceeding by 1.69 knots the contract requirements. It was not until January 26, 1895, that the delivery to the government and her final acceptance occurred at Mare Island navy yard. In the spring of 1895 the Olympia left San Francisco as the flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

The "units" of the Olympia—by which is meant the different materials of which she is constructed, as well as the labor involved, reduced to an absolute quantity in order that her actual cost may be computed by her builders as well as for the purpose of affording detailed information to government experts—appear below.

It will be of interest to give in advance, however, the specifications of this most-talked-of ship of modern times. The Olympia's construction and equipment are entered in the official records as follows;

She is a steel cruiser of 5,870 tons displacement, 340 feet long, with a beam of 53 feet 1 inch, and 24 feet 10 inches draught. In common with other cruisers of her class, she is equipped with two propellers. Her indicated horsepower is 17,313, and her original equipment gave her four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns, the latter quick-fire; fourteen 6-pounders, seven 1-pounders, and other smaller guns. She has also six torpedo tubes. Her complement of men is 450. Now for the units:

In the hull of the Olympia there are 4,847,570 pounds of steel; of brass 115,000 pounds; wrought iron 120,600; cast iron, 159,400 pounds, and the steel rivets weigh 315,800 pounds. There were expended on the hull 944,876 hours of labor.

In the machinery there are 1,188,516 pounds of steel, 413,472 pounds of brass, 335,540 pounds of wrought and 379,318 pounds of cast iron, besides 39,800 pounds of steel for nuts and rivets.

The labor in fabricating the machinery amounted to 944,244 hours; so that, presuming such a thing to be possible, it would have taken no less than 1,891,120 men, each working one hour, to have built the Olympia. The proportion between the cost of material and labor gives 62 per cent. to labor.— Collier's Weekly.

Dewey Defines a Democrat

Admiral Dewey's politics would hardly seem to be open to question, by reason of the fact that he comes from a republican family and from Vermont, the strongest republican state in the union. He has been exceedingly cautious, since he recently became prominent, in discussing political matters. Edson C. Brace, of St. Louis, who was chief clerk of the naval bureau of equipment while Admiral (then commodore) Dewey was its chief, told in the Washington Post, some tima ago, that the admiral had always been a republican and that once, after reading a speech of David B. Hill, Dewey declared, in defining a democrat, that "in time of war a democrat was a d—— traitor, in time of peace he is a d—— fool."

That was seven or eight years ago. The most recent declaration of the admiral and the clearest and most comprehensive, was given in an interview had with him in Manila on the 19th of February last, by Edwin Wildman, the special corespondent of Leslie's Weekly. With this gentleman the admiral discussed the possibility of the presidency with unusual freedom. When asked if he was a republican or a democrat he replied: "A sailor has no politics. I came from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. Our flag-lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a democrat in the south is to be a nobody. If I lived south I would probably be a democrat." The admiral added that he had not voted in many years, and that his vote was usually influenced "by personal preference or local conditions," and as to the presidency he said: "Don't you think it would be presumptious to accept a nomination before it is offered? Perhaps it would be equally previous to reject it." The general drift of the admiral's remarks was complimentary to the existing administration and against the suggestion that he should be a candidate.—Leslie's Weekly.

LOCAL NEWS

A STORY OF THE WAR

Written by Edward O'Brien of Adams and Published in Manila Paper

Edward O'Brien of Adams, a member of the Twenty-Second infantry in the Philippines, has written a story based on the fighting there entitled "The redemption of a coward." It was published in Freedom, an American paper published in Manila, in the issue of August 19 and one or two copies have been received by local friends.

The story is printed here in full, as it gives an interesting picture of active military life in the islands as our local soldiers see it and incidentally includes some of the picturesque slang of the American soldiers in the Philippines. The story follows:

Niverson was a coward, an arrant abject coward. When faced with this fact he admitted it himself. "I know it, boys, but, before God, I can't help it."

Naturally he was despised by his fellow soldiers and even the latest bunch of recruits, "rookies" in the soldiers' parlance, treated him with ill-disguised comtempt.

As he was untrustworthy as a guard, and was certain to be found cowering and trembling behind some rock, or in some hole, in action, he was relegated to the position of scullion in the company's kitchen, where among the boilers and pans, and wrestling with the "Buzquecott" he was at least of some service to his country. In this position he was the target of sarcasm and ridicule of all his fellows, not even excepting young Wisner who bore none too enviable a record for bravery himself.

It is not to be supposed that he was proof against his treatment; indeed, he was of somewhat better education than his fellows, and the vindictive thrusts of the rough and ignorant found many a lodging beneath his armor of indifference. In fact he had once applied for his discharge upon the grounds of possession of a poor sick father to support, but upon investigation it was found that his father was neither indigent or ill, and strongly recommended his being retained and made a man of.

This was the position of Niverson when orders came for the 'Steenth infantry to prepare to move the next day at dawn to participate in a long planned advance against the insurrectos.

Molloy the big Irish quartermaster sergeant, shut his teeth together upon hearing this, and said: "Well Niverson you'll have to do something now, Old Bales is to have command and if your feet are cold you'll spend tomorrow night in——

Niverson paused in the act of peeling a "spud," and his mouth opened as if to reply but closed it again. Seriously there was some truth in it: Old Bales as the men irrevelently termed him (to his back) was of a fighting breed and was well known to be hunting fame. Strict at all times when going into action he knew no mercy, and woe betide the man caught straggling. He had declared that he would shoot a coward like a dog.

As Niverson lays upon his bamboo bunk that night, he thought with fear and trembling of the morrow. About him rose the coarse jests and comraderie of his mates and he thought of his childhood and the stern teachings of his father, who had bid him Godspeed, with a choking voice and admonished him to do his duty like a man. "Better death than dishonor" the old man had quoted. And as the regiment had marched down the street he had been filled with visions of well-earned glory. And his mother—thank God she was not alive to share in his disgrace. He had meant to be brave, and he had marched as valiantly as the rest into their first engagement. But that devilish song of the Mauser and the more fear inspiring Remington had halted him. His muscles would not obey his will; his knees grew weak, and fear became his master. He had endeavored to combat this weakness, but in vain. Bitter were his reflections and even now he could not sleep but must toss upon his bunk and dread the morrow.

Sleep, oblivion, little sister to death, came at last, and with it, identical, it seemed to Niverson, the first blast of the bugle, signifying reveille. With a heavy heart he swallowed his tin-cup of coffee in the dim of breaking day and munched a hard-tack. More than that he could not eat. He filled his canteen and haversack and at assembly stood with his rifle in the brown ranks with the rest.

The man upon his right made a jesting remark about "cold feet" and his rear-rank man sneeringly offered a pair of woolen socks but he seemed to hear them not.

With the advance of a half-hour in the cool morning the trenches are gained and the guards silently and stealthily releived. From across the open, where the palms are thickest and the prickly bamboo seems massed as a sold line of green comes the high quavering notes of the insurgent's bugle. It is their "first call." Over the line of trenches goes the line of brown, each man holding his tin cup to prevent the rattle. The morning sun peeping over the horizon throws a glinting streak from the polished bolt handles of the rifles. Still silently creeping through the thick grass the Americans advance.

Suddenly a shot! another and another and the Insurrecto's bugle plays a call-to-arms. The line of brown is discovered while still many yards distant from the coveted position. Sharp and rattling sound the Mausers! Volley after volley from the Krags! The work becomes warmer, now the bolts are working like the shuttles of a thousand weavers and the deadly storm of steel-clad messengers of death increases.

Still the dusty line of brown advances, rushing under cover of the fire. Now they are within a hundred yards of the intrenched foe, and it seems impossible to advance farther. The officers run hither and thither endeavoring to rally their men.

A burst of musketry sharper than ever causes the heroic line to waver. Captain Bales foams at the mouth and frantically kicks a man lying prone upon the ground, his rifle by his side.

You damn coward! Get up, or by —— I will kill you! and he draws his pistol.

Niverson, for he it is, arises to his feet. The insult has cured him. He grasps the rifle, a resolve shines in his eye. His comrades think him mad. With a sudden leap he runs through the line and towards the enemy's trenches.

"Some On! Come On!" he cries. "The coward leads you!"

The line staggers to its feet and after him. One man yells— a thousand throats take it up, and the living tread upon the dead, but the charge is irresistible. Over the trenches of the enemy they go; the affrighted foe already upon the retreat. It is every man for himself. But the day is won. The men fall exhausted. Victory is theirs.

In the trench lies Niverson, his life-blood tinging the brown of his blouse. A comrade lifts his head and bends down to hear the last faint whisper:

"I-I-didn't need the woolen socks this time," says Niverson.

EDWARD O'BRIEN.
Twenty-second Infantry.

NOTHING SLOW IN NORTH ADAMS

Boston Transcript's Breezy Comment on the Proposed Country Club

The following editorial article appeared in the Boston Transcript of last evening on the subject of the proposed country club, the plans of which were announced in this paper Wednesday:

"While North Adams is one of the newest cities of the commonwealth, there is nothing slow about her. She had hardly enjoyed the urban estate a year before her mayor was lecturing on municipal government with the executives of much older cities sitting at his feet and receiving pretty sound counsel at that. Now there is a movement to establish an institution which we might suppose could be deferred until North Adams attained more metropolitan proportions, but perhaps we are mistaken.

"Already she feels in her veins the swelling of urban life to such an extent that, as a relief and an offset, she proposes to establish a "Country club," four miles away at Clarksburg. Though in Clarksburg, it will, of course, belong to North Adams. The plan is to capitalize the enterprise at $25,000, with shares at $100 each. Upon the farm for this purpose will be golf and tennis grounds, and all the other well-known accessories of such an institution, including a game preserve. Garden vegetables, fruit, etc., would be produced and sold to members at market rates. Poultry-raising would be a feature, and the proposed name for the organization is the "Coneyhurst Breeding Association and Club Company."

"It is glories and refinements like these that will soon greet the traveler as he emerges from the western end of the tunnel, and the little city is certainly to be credited with considerable enterprise and progress for its age."

A PRIVATE LIGHTING PLANT

Acetylene Gas

You can produce your own gas cheaper than you can buy oil, gas or electricity. We make two types of machines for generating ACETYLENE GAS, known as the wet and the dry process. The gas is made only as it is used. Machine does not have to be cared for oftener than once in 15 days. We light residences, stores, churches, public buildings, factories, or towns with double the illuminating power 40 per cent che. per than any other system of lighting. Write us for full information. We want good agents. National Acetylene Gas Co., 423 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

MONDAY, EVE. OCT. 2

Return of the favorite, the legitimate Irish comedian,

Daniel Sully

in the great play

O'Brien..... the Contractor.

A tribute to the worth and dignity of Irish Character.

A Perfect Production of a Perfect Play.

Startling Dramatic Surprises.
Roars of Laughter.

SEE the Great Railroad Building Scene.

SEE the Driving of the Golden Spike.

SEE the Best of all Modern Plays.

Hear the Famous Rocky Gorge Quartet.

Prices 35, 50 and 75c.

Electric cars to Williamstown after performance.

BOSTON STORE | BOSTON STORE

Ready with New Fall Goods

The store is filled with the new fashion thoughts for fall and winter.

The stock represents the greatest aggregation of new and stylish fall and winter merchandise ever assembled in the city of North Adams. The whole world has contributed freely of its most fashionable goods.

Trimmings

An incomparable stock of trimmings, laces, all-overs, gloves and ribbons.

Continuation Today

Opening of the new

Suits, Jackets, Wraps, Etc.

Our cloak section is larger than it has ever been before and preparations have been made on a broader, grander scale than ever.

Dress Goods

Take a look at the new dress goods today. Must be all kinds here. The new goods are very beautiful, particularly the new plaids.

Fancy Silks

The new silks for autumn are on parade this week. A truly beautiful sight. All are invited to see them.

Silk Petticoats

New petticoats from $5 to $30 each.

BOSTON STORE, Blackinton Block

NEW COLUMBIA THEATER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Matinee and Evening.

A Pair of Black Eyes

Interpreted by

Herbert Betts & Amele Losee

assisted by a strong company. The greatest four-act-comedy before the public. Refined specialties, realistic effects and magnificent costumes. An evening of mirth and pleasure.

MATINEE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

Prices 25, 35 and 50c.
Matinee 10 and 20c.

Seats on sale at Hastings' drug store Thursday morning.
Electric cars after performance.

..DEWEY..

The Battle-Scarred Hero is Coming

To New York, but not to North Adams. But cheer up, for at the

Columbia Theatre

Wednesday Evening, October 4.

BERT COOTE

Assisted by Julia Kingsley and by a talented company, will appear as

"A Battle-Scarred Hero"

And even though Dewey will not be there, you will never miss him.

Prices 35, 50, 75 and $1.00.

Seats on sale at Hastings' drug store Monday.

Eelectric cars to Adams and Williamstown.

M. V. Meade's DANCING ACADEMY,

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Classes meet Wednesday, afternoon and evening, beginning October 4. Instructions 7 to 9 p. m. Social 9 to 12 p. m.

Private classes Tuesday evenings.

Private lessons given any time when not engaged in classes.

Address,
M. V. MEADE,
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R·I·P·A·N·S. 10 for 5 cents, at druggists, grocers, restaurants, saloons, news-stands, general stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. One gives relief.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A complete traveler's guide, with railroad, street railway and postoffice timetables, will be found on page 8.

News items of interest are gladly received by The Transcript, and should be left at the office as early in the day as possible.

Communications on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must in every case be accompanied by the names of the writers (not necessarily for publication if good reason for withholding them is shown,) and must be brief to insure publication.

Notices of meeting and events intended for the "Tonight's Events" department must be left at the office by 10 o'clock in the morning to insure insertion.

The Transcript's telephone number for counting room and news departments is 230.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

48 B. C.—Pompey, rival of Julius Cæsar, was murdered on the shore of Egypt, where he had fled for refuge.
1725—Robert Lord Clive, who established the British empire in India, was born in Shropshire; died 1774.
1758—Horatio Nelson, British admiral and naval hero, was born in Shropshire; died 1805.
1813—General William Henry Harrison recaptured Detroit from the British.
1825—Daniel Shays, veteran of the American Revolution and leader of Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786, died at Sparta, N. Y.; born in 1740.
1867—The Emperor Maximilian and his Mexican generals, Mejia and Miramen, shot at Queretaro by order of the government.
1873—John Ancrum Winslow, hero of the Kearsarge-Alabama fight, died in Boston; born 1811.
1898—Louise, queen of Denmark, mother of many noted princes and princesses and noted for her amiable tact and political ability, died at Copenhagen; born 1808.

TONIGHT'S EVENTS.

Social in Universalist chapel.
Clan McIntyre meets.
Woman's relief corps phonographic concert in Grand Army hall.
Caledonian club whist party.
Sanford post, G. A. R. meets.
Wells Encampment, I. O. O. F., meets.
Plumbers' union meets.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL NEWS ON PAGES ONE, FOUR, FIVE AND EIGHT.

—The W. C. T. U. is holding its regular meeting this afternoon.

—A junior success club will be organized at the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 7.15.

—Rev. F. A. Taylor has been attending the Universalist state convention at Franklin this week.

—Initiation will be gone through in Clan McIntyre tonight. A full attendance of members is requested.

—There will be a meeting of the canvassers for the Y. M. C. A. course tickets at the association building Saturday evening.

—The first regular meeting of the Aurora club will be held at the home of Mrs. C. W. Ford Tuesday afternoon, October 3. A full attendance is much desired.

—An interesting game is looked for between Mackey's team and the West Ends. They claim to be the city champions and have been anxious to meet the professionals for a game or a series.

—There will be a social in the Universalist chapel this evening, given by Rev and Mrs. Taylor to the parish. There will be an entertainment, and refreshments will be served, followed by a general social time.

—Earl G. Baldwin of Pittsfield is to issue tomorrow the last number of Lenox Life for the season. The publisher states that the paper has been very successful and will be continued in 1900, commencing the first Saturday in June.

—Dr. J. J. F. McLaughlin gave a ride to a party of friends yesterday afternoon in one of Ford & Arnold's tallyhos. They drove to Williamstown and through the famous woods to the Idlewild at South Williamstown, where supper was had.

—This week's Banker and Tradesman records the following real estate transfers: D. J. Barber to Dora A. Barber, Dora A. Barber to Bridget Naughton, $2000; Grace F. Barnes, et al, to D. J. Gimlich, Grace F. Barnes, et al, to D. J. Gimlich, power sale, $3000.

—Misses Katherine and Margaret Cleary entertained a party of 20 couples at whist Wednesday evening. The house was prettily decorated with ferns and flowers. The prizes were awarded to Miss Cecilia Burbank of Pittsfield and John Mahan of Adams.

—There is much local interest in the new temperance organization which has been organized, this week in Chicago, as reported in yesterday's telegraphic news. It is the Young People's Christian Temperance union, and is the organization planned by Miss May Shortz, the "maid of Chicago," who aroused much interest here when she spoke in the Baptist church this summer.

—The Western Massachusetts rod and gun club of Shelburne Falls has posted notices in which notice is given to hunters and fishermen that each member of the club is a committee to complain of and prosecute any one breaking the game laws, whether hunting or fishing, using ferrets or snares. All hunting on the Lord's day is to be prosecuted. Members of the club are not to be exempted from observing the law.

—From the Fitchburg Sentinel: "It is respectfully submitted that the new republican city committee establish a training school for its members, and that any member that fails to the extent of more than 50 per cent in an examination on the practical working of the caucus laws, be bounced. It seems a little absurd that a whole ward should go unrepresented in the state convention of the party of education and progress, because of the ignorance of men placed in position to see that the machine is kept in running order."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

A. G. Ballou left for his home in Enid, O. T., this morning

PLEA FOR STATE ROAD

Mayor Cady and Engineer Emigh Present North Adams' Arguments

TO STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Largely Attended Hearing for Berkshire County Held in Pittsfield Yesterday. Many Towns Enter Petitions. A Talk on Road Building

The state highway committee's hearing for Berkshire county was held in Pittsfield yesterday, and interesting matters relating to state roads in this county were brought up and discussed. Strong pleas were made by Mayor Cady and Engineer Emigh of this city for state road to connect with the paved part of Main street to the Williamstown state road and from here to Adams. The state commissioners in attendance were Thomas C. Mendenhall of Worcester, William E. McClintock of Chelsea and Charles W. Ross of Newton. About 25 men were present from the various parts of the county.

At the opening of the hearing Chairman Mendenhall made a few preliminary remarks regarding the matter to be considered by the commission and the conditions of the several sections of state highway in the county. He then read the following statement: Petitions received previous to January 1, 1899, 452, calling for 1182 miles; petitions received during 1899, 24 calling for 50 miles, a total of 476 petitions calling for 1232 miles. Petitions received to January 1, 1899, from 23 cities and 272 towns and during 1899, one city and two towns, making a total of 24 cities and 274 towns. There were 355 layouts made previous to January 1, 1899, and 68 during the year. There were 363 contracts previous to January 1 and 61 since that time. Layouts were made in 14 cities and 115 towns previous to January 1, and in three cities and 18 towns since that time. The number of miles laid out since 1893 follows; 1894, 39.88; 1895, 50.03; 1896, 37.02; 1897, 53.25; 1898, 42.68; 1899, 39.92. The total number of miles constructed was 230. The percentage of miles laid out to miles petitioned for was 21.35. Percentage of miles constructed to miles petitioned for was 18.67.

Chairman Mendenhall stated that the state commission was now laying sections of road in Cheshire, Hancock, Lenox, Richmond and Stockbridge. He spoke of the difficulties a committee had to contend with preparatory to beginning this work.

Following the statement given by the chairman of the commission, George Z. Dean, in the absence of County Commissioner Wood, introduced the representatives of the various towns. Mayor Cady of this city was the first speaker. He said he did not ask for everything the committee had to give for North Adams, but as this city had expended a large amount of money for improvements recently he felt that we were entitled to an extra section of state road. He said the city asked for a portion of road to connect with the section toward Williamstown as well as the section toward Adams. North Adams has expended $375 for surveys for a road between here and Adams.

Mr. Emigh spoke next at some length as to the condition of the roads in this city. He said we were not asking for anything that would be a load on the state, but felt it should be recognized in this matter. Sections of state highway are needed to keep up with the other improvements made. He said that Adams was in sympathy with this petition.

Selectman Sherrill of Richmond thanked the commission for the three layouts of state road already granted his town and modestly asked for more. He said real estate had gone up in prices and city people were purchasing property because of the improved roads. The town has expended $3000 on highways and would add to this amount if given assisiance by the state.

Mr. Deming of Lanesboro said a few years ago a petition was presented for a section of state highway in that town but it had never been granted. He spoke of the large amount of travel over this road and the number of city people who spent their summers there. He claimed the material could be got cheap and labor alone would be the expense.

Urias Goodell of New Ashford said the road on the north line connecting with South Williamstown was in poor shape and asked the state for an appropriation toward putting it in condition for travel.

Representative Dean of Cheshire thought there should be some change made for the benefit of towns. Good work cannot be done late in the fall. He felt the commission was doing its best but felt an appropriation should be made one year in advance for work of this character. This could be done if the representatives of the town and counties took the matter in hand and had some action taken at the next session of the legislature

Hinsdale, Otis, Lee and Becket were also represented with petitions. Before closing the hearing, Mr. McClintock gave an interesting talk on roads, giving much valuable information regarding the material to be used in building highways. He stated that many towns had failed to keep their promises and the commission was forced to get along as best it could.

Meade's Opening Reception

The reception given by M. V. Meade to the pupils in his dancing classes in Odd Fellows' hall Thursday evening was one of the most successful events of the kind that has been held. The attendance was very large, there being nearly 200 people present. Many were from out of town. Schubert's orchestra of 14 pieces furnished music and it was of the best order. Dancing was enjoyed from 8 p. m. until 1 a. m. Refreshments were served and everyone had a most delightful time.

Administrator of Flagg Estate

At a sitting of the probate court yesterday Lucretia R. Durkee was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Frank L. Durkee and also guardian of her daughter, Mabel R. Durkee, a minor.

John A. Bond of this city was appointed administrator of the estate of the late County Commissioner James H. Flagg.

GIRL RUN OVER BY HORSE

Anna Purcell Injured on State Street Last Night

Anna, the 10-years-old daughter of Landlord John Purcell of the Windsor house on State street had a narrow escape from serious injury last night while playing in the street in front of the house with a number of other children. A street car came along and as the children were getting out of its way the Purcell girl came in contact with a horse driven by Fred Whitney. The horse stepped on the big toe of her left foot and she was thrown to the ground.

Mr. Whitney stopped the horse at once and picked the girl up and carried her to the sidewalk and from there she was carried into the house by another man. Mr. Whitney then went for Dr. Carr, who found that the nail had been torn from the girl's toe. There were no other injuries. The wound was dressed and the girl will suffer no permanent injury. She was extremely fortunate in escaping as she did.

The accident was witnessed by a number of people, but it was agreed that Mr. Whitney was not to blame. The practice of playing in the street is a dangerous one, and the only wonder is that more children are not hurt.

REVIVING A RAILROAD

Lively Scenes Along Line of Old Lebanon Springs Road

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that the old Lebanon Springs railroad was expected to be opened for traffic within 60 days, as the Chatham and Lebanon Valley road. William C. Roberts of New York, who purchased the road for $100,025, has placed H. McGonigle, a mechanical engineer, in charge of the work of putting the old road in shape again.

The latter began immediately the work of getting the road ready for the resumption of operations along the entire line from Chatham to Bennington. He established temporary headquarters in the old passenger station at Chatham. John Fearon, the former section master at that place, was reinstated in his old position and he was furnished with a gang of men to clean up the yards and shops, while others were set at work overhauling the rolling stock. New ties will be laid and new rails are expected shortly.

Of course time will be needed to place in first class condition a road that has been absolutely wrecked until it is nothing more than a "double streak of rust." It will be accomplished, however, for there is now brains, energy and money to back the enterprise. Temporary repairs only will be undertaken at present to enable the company to open the road about December 1, for freight traffic. The freight trains will make slow time in order to ensure their safe movement, but they will be a great accomodation to the farmers along the Lebanon Valley. A passenger coach will be attached to these trains.

COW STROLLED ON THE TRACK

And is Now Eligible For the Corned Beef Can

There was an accident on the electric road about 11 o'clock last night which resulted in the death of a cow. It happened on South State street on the Adams line, near "Little Italy." Motorman Scott and Conductor McQuillan of the Beaver line were taking their car to the barn at Zylonite, and had reached the spot where the line runs through Flagg's meadow when a cow strolled onto the track. The car was not going very fast but the cow was not six feet ahead. The motorman did all he could to stop the car but it was too late and the cow was struck with a thud. She was knocked down and the front wheels of the car passed over her.

One of her legs was broken so that the bone protruded through the flesh. The power was reversed and the car was backed as soon as possible. It was evident that the cow was injured internally and must die. Dr McDonell was called and cut her throat. The cow was owned by Mr. Rudnick of State street and had gotten out of the pasture where she was kept.

Death of John Rowan

John Rowan, an old and well known resident of this city, died at 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 32 Liberty street, aged 65 years. His health had been failing since last May, but he had been confined to his house only since Sunday and was up and dressed every day till yesterday. His death was caused by heart trouble and complications, and came sooner than was expected.

Mr. Rowan was a native of Londondery, Ireland, but came to the United States when he was seven years old and had lived since that time in this city, where he was a well known and respected resident. He worked for many years as a carpenter and builder, and for several seasons he had charge of the bridge repairing for the city. He was an industrious and competent workman, an obliging neighbor and a good citizen, and his death is an affliction to his family which brings to them the sympathy of many friends. He leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons. Mrs. James Kelly, Miss Elizabeth Rowan, John and Joseph Rowan of this city, and Misses Anna and Mary Rowan of Lynn. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Charles White of this city, and a brother, Henry Rowan, who is in the soldiers' home at Togas, Me.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Democratic Reception to Mr. Mack

The democratic city committee met last evening and decided on arrangements for the public reception to John H. Mack, nominee for lieutenant governor. It will be given next Tuesday evening at Wilson theater at 8 o'clock. This will not be a political meeting, the reception being given to Mr. Mack personally on account of the honor of his nomination. A number of good speakers will address the meeting, whose names will be published later. A general invitation is extended by the committee to the public. Clapp's band has been engaged to furnish music.

A. C. HOUGHTON'S WITHDRAWAL

From the B. and A. Board of Directors, Temporary Action

The Boston Globe has the following on the Boston and Albany compromise, by which A. C. Houghton of this city temporarily withdrew from the board of directors, as reported in yesterday's telegraphic news:

"Neither of the leaders of the factions in controversy cared to say anything about the manner in which the compromise was made. Samuel Hoar, speaking for the old directors, said it was an honorable arrangement, agreed upon for the protection of the property for the stockholders. The compromise does not affect the main question of the lease, apparently, which will be fought over in November, unless by association in the meantime the members of the protective committee and the old directors can come to an understanding upon the form of a lease which shall be accepted. As the protective committee is acting mainly for the securing of a liberal lease from the New York Central, its representatives on the board of directors are not expected to retain their places after their work is finished.

"When final action on the lease has been taken by the shareholders, it is believed that one or more of the new men will resign. This was practically foreshadowed by the statement that Albert C. Houghton only retired temporarily from the board, to facilitate the compromise between the board and the protective committee. Both sides appeared to be in excellent spirits after the meeting, and each appeared to think a notable victory had been won."

BOSTON STORE'S FALL OPENING

A Brilliant Affair Last Evening, the Display Magnificent. Ideal Orchestra in Attendance

The annual fall opening of the Boston store, the big Main street dry goods emporium, occurred last evening, and was a pronounced success. It surpassed in beauty and richness of display, variety of goods, and artistic decorations, anything in their history.

The big store was closed at 4 p. m. that the display could be better arranged, and at 8 o'clock in the evening when the doors were thrown open to the public, a big crowd were in waiting, and the rush continued until 9.30 o'clock. The Ideal orchestra was in attendance and from the rear of the store discoursed a fine concert program during the evening.

The magnificence of the display was manifest as one entered the doors. The beautiful and rich dress goods of fall styles the silk petticoats, assorted underwear, silks, ribbons, tailor made suits, cloaks, capes, etc., being shown to their best advantage, while beautiful laces, needle work, handkerchiefs were there in endless profusion. The decorations of the store were in pink and white, with potted plants and palms to enhance the beauty. Arches of fine handkerchiefs extended from center to side and formed one of the beautiful features of the decorations.

At the close of the opening the employes enjoyed a social dance in the store, which proved a very happy affair.

OPENING OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Bliss Business college night school opens next Tuesday. Every one who feels the need of a better education should try to attend.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION

Of State Branch of Federation of Labor. C. L. U. Meeting Last Night

The regular meeting of the Central Labor union last evening was well attended, and most of the time was spent in making final arrangements for entertaining the state branch of the American Federation of Labor which meets here next week beginning Monday morning. As delegates to the convention from the local union Harry A. McDonald and William Dobson were elected, and the alternates were W. P. McDonald and John Dooley.

President J. D. Pierce of the state branch will be here Sunday evening and will make his headquarters at the Richmond house. The convention will open Monday morning at 9 o'clock in Foresters' hall. About 100 delegates from out of the city are expected

It is expected that National President Samuel Gompers will be present and the local union is planning to hold a mass meeting or smoke talk on one of the evenings of the convention, at which some of the prominent labor men, including President Gompers, are expected to speak.

The union last evening transacted some other minor business. The delegates from all the affiliated unions reported that business was good.

ONE OF DEWEY'S ANCESTORS

Buried in Bennington. Dismissed Church Members to Fight

Just at the present time it is interesting to have recalled the fact that the grave of Rev. Jedediah Dewey, one of Admiral Dewey's ancestors, is in the old cemetery on the hill at Bennington Centre, Vt. He was pastor of the old church on the hill there. The following inscription is on the tomb:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Jedediah Dewey, first pastor of the Church of Bennington, who, after a laborious life in the gospel ministry, resigned his office in God's temple for the sublime employment of immortality, December 21st, 1778, in the 65th year of his age.

"Of comfort let no man speak. Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs make dust our paper and with rainy eyes sorrow on the bosom of the earth."

There is a tradition that on the morning of the battle of Bennington Rev. Mr. Dewey dismissed his congregation from a service in which it was engaged that the members might take part in the battle, and that he resumed service in the evening. This may or may not be true, but it is like Dewey stock.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Members of the Co-operative association are requested to return all checks and share books on or before Saturday, Sept 30, 1899, in order to secure dividends for the quarter.

Strayed Horses

Four horses strayed into my premises on the Walden farm in Notch Wednesday night, as follows:

2 bay geldings.
1 bay mare.
1 large black horse weighing about 1100 lbs.

Owners can have the same by calling and paying charges.

T. E. MARSHALL, Agent.

Do You Need a Suit of Underwear?

If so come to us for the right sort

Luzerne, Wright's Fleece, Bennington

and a dozen other fine makes from the best mills in the country.

Luzerne Pure Wool—Shirt double at front and back, drawers double at seat to protcect the kidneys, 4 grades, $2, 1.50, 1.25, $1.00.

Wright's Fleece—Splendid quality, $2, 1.50, $1, 75c each, in various shades.

Bennington—Australian wool underwear, pure wool buff $1.62; scarlet $1.00 and 1.50; white $2, $1.75, 1.50 and $1. A discount of 25 to 50c on sets of four pieces.

Special Offer on extra heavy cotton fleece shirts and drawers at 49c, sizes 34 to 48.

All grades for boys.

See Our Windows.

BARNARD & CO.

Leading Outfitters.

I Have Not Left the City

I have decided to remain in North Adams on account of the steady increase in my Tuning Business, and am prepared to

Tune, Repair and Polish Pianos

At short notice and in the best possible manner. All work guaranteed. I am also prepared to

Sell High Grade Pianos At Lowest Prices in the City

If you are thinking of buying a piano it will pay you to call and see me, as I can save you from $50 to $75.

Leroy W. Davis,

97 Main Street.

Order box in the hallway, first floor.

Great Sale of Carpets, Rugs, Etc

At Tuttle & Bryant's for 3 days. The great bargain days are Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

$10,000 worth of Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Cork Carpeting, Turkish Rugs, Japanese Matting, Draperies and Upholstery Goods just arrived from the recent great New York auction, to be sold at the greatest reduction in the history of our business.

For three days only, remember

Hemp carpeting 7 1-2c.
Rag carpeting 15c.
Rope warp matting 16c.
Ingrain carpeting 19c.
All-wool carpets 39c.
Best all-wool carpet 47 1-2c.
Wilton carpets 65c.
Tapestry carpets 49c.
Body Brussels 90c.
Mouquetts 75c.
Axminsters 75c.
Hit or miss Axminster for rugs 90c yard.

Special moving prices, too, on all remnants.

Here are our Rug Bargains

Double face rugs, 30 by 60 in., 98c
Smyrna rugs, 30 by 60 in., $1.98.
36 by 72 Smyrnas only 2.50.
Mouquett rugs, all beautics, 1.89.
Art squares, 3 by 3 1-2 yd., 3.75.
Other sizes in proportion.
Special discount on all large siz dining room rugs.

About 75 or 85 pieces of Matting just here at the lowest prices we ever gave.

Our full line of Suits, Jackets, Capes and Collarettes are now here and are priced much less than you can get them elsewhere. No trouble to show you.

Many special bargains in Lace and Heavy Curtains also for three days.

Call and get posted on our bargains.

Tuttle & Bryant

They Are Here
.....A Line of **Dinner Sets**

So many of our customers have been waiting to see. We feel sure they are even prettier than you had expected, and that you will feel more than repaid for the waiting.

SPRUILL'S
New Crockery Store

96 Main St., Hoosac Savings Bank Block.

Flaherty's Monthly Sale

Commencing Friday, Sept. 29 and continuing until Saturday, October 7.

During this sale every article in the store will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent lower than regular prices. Any article purchased during this sale may be returned and money paid for it will be cheerfully refunded.

Ladies' Suits, Capes and Jackets

Reduced 25 per cent.

$12 Suits for $9. $7.50 Suits for $5.75. $12 Jackets for $9. $7.50 Jackets for $5.75. $12 Plush Capes for $9.

Great Reductions in Dress Goods

Blankets

We have a fine line of Blankets. See our $6 all-wool blankets which we are offering for $4.50.

Underwear

If you are in need of underwear it will pay you to call and see our sale prices before going elsewhere.

Carpets and Rugs

Our prices on Carpets and Rugs cannot be duplicated.

Ladies' Wrappers

Best place in the city to buy Ladies' Wrappers. See our assortment.

Flannels

We have a large line of red and white Shaker and Outing Flannels at surprisingly low prices.

Hosiery

See our heavy flannel Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.

Camel's hair and natural wool Socks for 10c and 12½c. These are great values.

You will find the greatest reduction in prices ever offered by us during this sale. All are invited to examine values and prices so that they may be convinced of the truthfulness of our statements.....

Remember the Place—

M. Flaherty,

87 Center Street, North Adams

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard

Boston Butter Co.

85 Main St. opposite Hoosac Savings Bank

If you want good butter at the lowest market price, we have it. Best Vermont Creamery 24c. New York State Creamery 22c. New York State Dairy 20c.

EGGS, strictly fresh, 20c dozen.

CHEESE; full cream, 15c. Swiss cheese, just received, elegant stock.

LARD, 3 and 5 lb. pails, 9c; 10 lb. pails 8 cents.

TEAS, 35, 40 and 50c per pound.

COFFEES, 16, 25 and 30 cents.

Boston Butter Co. 85 Main St

Trolley starts from in front of door.

...Tea and Coffee...

TRANSCRIPT ADS COVER LARGEST TERRITORY

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WILLIAMSTOWN.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COLLEGE PREACHERS.

President Carter announces the following list of college preachers up to the holidays: October 1, Dean Hodges of the Episcopal theological seminary at Cambridge; 8, Rev. Dr. J. R. Kent, '77, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 15, Rev. Dr. Jenkins of Portland, Me.; 22, Rev. Dr. W. K. Hale of Newburg, N. Y.; 29, Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, '85, of New York city; November 5, Rev. Dr. T. H. Pattison of Rochester, N. Y.; 12, Rev. Dr. A. I. Lyman of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 19, Rev. Edward S. Noyes of Newton Center; 26, Rev. Henry L. Griffin, '78, of Bangor, Me.; December 3, President Harris of Amherst college; 10, Rev. Dr. Terrett, '71, of Hamilton college; 17, Rev. Dr. William E. Park of Gloversville, N. Y.

CURED OF 15 YEARS' TROUBLE.

Miss Edith Sanford is rejoicing over her wonderful recovery from an infliction which promised to last her through life. She is now 15 years old and had from her infancy been troubled by lameness, as one limb was 1¾ inches shorter than the other. She has been treated by several physicians for the trouble. She was taken to Dr. Sweet of Amsterdam, N. Y., a bone specialist, who discovered a dislocation of the hip. The bones were properly set and she returned to her home with the limb its natural length and has nearly overcome her lameness. Her parents as well as Miss Edith are very much pleased with the operation.

WORK OF VANDALS.

The people living on the factory grounds are very indignant over a piece of destructive work which was done in that vicinity last Sunday evening. While the people were in church some unknown party or parties smashed out about 170 panes of glass from the houses on the factory row. The windows were smashed by the throwing of stones and one man narrowly escaped being injured. The parties are not known and it is not known what their reason could have been, but it is generally believed to have been done for spite.

DEATH OF EDWARD O'KEEFE.

Edward O'Keefe, 65, died at his home yesterday afternoon at 6 oclock. Mr. O'Keefe was born in Kilvert, Queens county, Ireland, and moved to this town 13 years ago, since which time he has made his home on Water street. He leaves a widow and one son, Patrick Keef. Mr. Keef had been unwell for some time, but was not confined to the house until shortly before his death. His death was caused by congestion of the lungs.

HOUSE WELL INSURED.

Mrs. Wood, who was burned out last Wednesday night has not as yet decided upon any definite plan for the future. The exact amount of insurance on the house has not been determined, as Miss Duncan was too nervous on the night of the fire to be interviewed and was also found to be indisposed yesterday, but it has been learned from a very reliable source that the house was well covered with insurance.

COACH FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Street, Williams 1901, will coach the Williamstown high school football team this season. The team is out for practice every afternoon and bids fair to have a stronger team than last year.

Mrs. Joseph Richards and Mrs. William Davis of North Adams returned today from a short visit in Northampton.

Miss Mamie Broadwick has returned to her home in Green island after a few weeks' visit with friends in town.

Daly Brothers have just completed the building of an enclosure for their boiler, which they recently put up on the outside of the building.

The Williams football team left yesterday for Andover, where they will play today and will play Harvard at Cambridge tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lansing are spending a few weeks in New York city.

F. H. Daniels is able to be out once more after a two weeks' illness.

There are 27 entries for the college tennis tournament, which will begin tomorrow.

St. Patrick's fair will open tomorrow evening in the Waterman & Moore opera house and will continue for one week. An interesting program will be arranged for each evening.

James Daly has returned to his home in Troy, N. Y., after a two weeks' visit with his brothers in town.

Elmer Ford, a well known resident of the town and who has long been a sufferer has become insane as a result of his illness and was taken to the Northampton insane asylum today.

Tunneling the Strait of Messina.

Engineering achievements and possibilities, from the modern point of view, are receiving an additional illustration in the case of the projected tunnel between the mainland of Italy and the island of Sicily, plans and details of which, in model, as executed by the Italian civil engineer De Johannis, have attracted much attention at the University of Padua. After thorough and careful studies of the strait of Messina, its varying depths, the nature of the ground and of all other conditions which might assist or interfere with such an undertaking, De Johannis decided that the beginning of the tunnel should be near San Giovanni di Samitello, at the foot of the Aspromonte mountain range, the mouth on the other side to be located on the degli Inglesi plain. The entire tunnel will be nearly two miles long and will consist in the main of two shafts of about 10,000 feet each, descending at a grade not exceeding 32 feet in each 1,000. Such a tunnel is thought preferable to a bridge that would involve such a great span and wind exposure.—Harper's Round Table.

Maryland Rice and Tobacco.

According to the Baltimore News, the farmers of Maryland are becoming interested in the movement for a general cultivation of tobacco and for the introduction of the raising of rice. In earlier days tobacco was grown throughout the state, but for the last half century it has been confined to the counties of southern Maryland. Rice has never been grown in the state, but the recent success with this crop in lower New Jersey has led many to think that it can be profitably taken up in Delaware and Maryland. The yield of rice is from 35 to 60 bushels an acre, and the net profit said to be from $25 to $45 an acre.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

ROBERT BURNS.

The Poet's First Love and the Verses In Which He Praised Her.

Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was born at Mount Oliphant, Jan. 25, 1759, near Ayr, in a clay built cottage, reared by his father's own hands. When a lad of 18, the family moved to Lochlea. His first three or four years at Lochlea were still with the poet times of innocence, and "his conduct was governed by the strictest rules of virtue and modesty." At last he set his affections on a young woman named Ellison Begbie, the daughter of a small farmer, and asked her to be his wife, but he could not prevail on her to marry him, and this disappointment had a malign influence over the poet. Long afterward, when he had seen much of the world, Burns spoke of this girl as, of all those on whom he ever fixed his fickle affections, the one most likely to have made a pleasant partner for life. It was to her he addressed the pure and beautiful love lyric "Mary Morison," and in these lines the lyric genius of Burns was for the first time undeniably revealed:

Yestreen when to the trembling string
The dance gaed through the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but neither heard nor saw,
Though this was fair and that was braw
And yon the toast of a' the town,
I sighed and said among them a',
"Ye are nae Mary Morison."

Oh, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace
Wha for thy sake would gladly dee?
Or canst thou break that heart of his
Whase only fault is loving thee?
If love for love thou wilt not gie,
At least be pity to me shown.
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought o' Mary Morison.

—Boston Woman's Journal.

Time to Change.

It was at a table d'hote dinner at a hill station in India that a very young officer just up from the plains found himself seated next to a lady whom he took for one of the grass widows common in those parts. He made himself agreeable, but his neighbor seemed a good deal out of spirits, so he said sympathetically:

"I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?"

But the lady was a real widow, and when he learned that he changed his seat.—London Vanity Fair.

Getting Under Way.

"How is yoh all comin on wif yoh military perjections?"

"Oh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'ze comin 'long. I hasn't got my comp'ny of sojers organized yit, but I has foh yaller dogs an some yuthuh animals wot'll beat de world foh mascots."—Washington Star.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at Burlingame & Darbys' drug store.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Burlingame & Darbys, druggists.

For Fine Watch Repairing
...GO TO...
RANSFORD, the Jeweler,
Corner Water and Main Streets,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

DR. CHARLES D. TEFFT,
Dentist.
Water street, corner of Main street, Williamstown, Mass.

DR. C. T. TISMAN,
Dentist.
Noyes' block, Spring St., Williamstow.

Williamstown Savings Bank,
Gale's Block,
Williamstown, - Mass.
OFFICERS:
President, John Bascom.
Vice Presidents, D. J. Neyland, A. E. Hall
Treasurer and Clerk, Clarence M. Smith.
Trustees:

W. O. Adams,	F. H. Daniels,
Fred E. Moore,	B. T. Curtis,
W. B. Clark,	E. W. Solomon,
John Bascom,	John B. Gale,
Thos. McMahon,	Chas. G. Sanford,
W. A. Hopkins,	Chas. S. Cole,
A. H. Hall,	F. J. Pease,
C. M. Smith,	D. J. Neyland.

Board of Investment:
John Bascom, D. J. Neyland.

Deposits commence interest quarterly, January, April, July and October.

Dividends payable April and October.

Banking hours 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A DEATH SONG.

Lay me down beneaf de willers in de grass,
Whah de branch'll go a-singin as it pass,
An w'en I'ze a-layin low
I kin hyeah it as it go
Singin, "Sleep, my honey, tek yo' res' at las'."

Lay me nigh to whah hit meks a little pool,
An de watah stan's so quietlak an cool,
Whah de little birds in spring
Ust to come an drink an sing,
An de chillen waded on dey way to school.

Let me settle w'en my shouldahs draps dey load
Nigh enough to hyeah de noises in de road,
Fu' I t'ink de las' long res'
Gwine to soothe my sperrit bes'
E' I'ze layin 'mong de t'ings I'ze allus knowed.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar in New York Tribune.

The Last Will of Abel Mitchell.

He Changed His Mind as to the Disposition of His Property.

BY W. R. ROSE.

Abel Mitchell called to his typewriter.

"You may go, Miss Morris," he said. He did not look up from the papers before him.

The young woman turned to the clock with a little start of surprise. It was only 4:30. But she quietly put on her hat and with a murmured good night left the room.

Abel listened to the departing rustle of her skirts with a thoughtful expression. There was a sensible girl, a girl who never grated on his feelings, a girl who asked no useless questions. She had reached an age of discretion. If Jim was determined to marry a poor girl, why couldn't he have taken one like Emma Morris?

Abel opened a heavy envelope and drew forth a folded paper.

"Jim never was confidential with me," he grumbled. "Perhaps I didn't invite his confidence. I don't know. Now he has disobeyed my direct command. That can't be overlooked. When he told me about this girl, I said wait. 'How long?' he asked. 'Until you reach years of discretion!' I cried and turned away. Jim is 24. Twenty-four. And I married at 21. Yes, and ran away too. But it was different with me. My father had nothing to give me. I was quite independent. He was glad to have me shift for myself. Jim's father is a rich man. Jim's father has given him dollars where my father begrudged me pennies. Jim owes me filial obedience. He has disobeyed me to his bitter cost."

He unfolded the paper that he had taken from the envelope and ran his keen gray eye down the closely written lines.

"He has given up his father for a pretty face," he murmured. "Let him stand by the consequences. Who is she? What is she? It matters not. No doubt they trapped him into this marriage. 'A rich man's son,' they chuckled. But they'll find they're fooled. 'Father,' he said, 'I am to be married tomorrow night. Will you come with me to the wedding?' I turned on my heel. Then I looked back. 'You know the price you may pay?' I cried. 'Yes, father,' he said, with his head high up. 'I know. Goodby, and God bless you.' He asked a blessing on me! Ha, ha, ha; that's too rich! But he'll get evil for good this time. I'll cut him off with a dollar. Let him sup on herbs for awhile. That'll take the veneer from love's young dream. I'll draw up a new will at home tonight and have it witnessed before I sleep. And to let him know what his foolish fancy has cost him I'll write him a letter—a letter he can show to his new relatives. That's the thing—the letter."

He bent down with his head upon his hand and his eyes upon the paper. A rustle of skirts in the doorway drew his attention. He did not look up. It was a way he had.

"Ah, Miss Morris," he said, "back again?" He had quite forgotten that he had sent her home.

The young girl in the doorway did not answer. Her bright eyes were fixed upon the old man. She expected him to look up. If he had done so, he would have seen a charming vision. She was a very pretty girl—dainty and neat from the tip of her new hat to the tips of her new shoes. But he did not look up.

"Just in time," he added. "I want to dictate a letter before you go."

He paused, and the young girl, as if seized with a sudden fancy, quietly stepped into the room and seated herself at the typewriter.

"You have been with us so long, Miss Morris," the old man continued, "that we view you as a confidential agent. Besides, this will be public property very soon. I am going to write to my son. Last night he married an unknown girl against my wishes. I am going to tell him that I wash my hands of him and his; that tonight I change my will, cutting him off with a solitary dollar. Are you ready?"

The girl at the typewriter gave the instrument a preliminary click or two.

"James Mitchell," began the old man, "as you have seen fit to disobey me, to cast my fatherly wishes in my teeth, I desire you to know that I have no wish to hold further communication with you. While I cherish the impression that you were lured into this unhappy marriage"—

The typewriter stopped.

"Unhappy marriage," the old man repeated, and the clicking recommenced, "yet I cannot accept this as any excuse for your undutiful conduct. Tonight I change my will, and you may rest assured that your name will be passed over with the smallest possible financial consideration. I prefer to have you understand this here and now. It will prevent you and your new friends from cherishing any false hopes. This is all I have to say, and no reply will be expected. Abel Mitchell."

The young girl drew the sheet from the machine and, bringing is forward, laid it on the old man's desk. Abel glanced it through.

"A beautiful copy," he said and carefully folded it. Then he placed it in an envelope and dipped a pen in ink.

"I do not know his address," he said, and knit his brows.

The girl at the end of the desk extended her hand.

"If you have no objection," she quietly said, "I wih nenver it to him in person."

The old man looked up at the fair face bending over him.

"Why, who are you?" he cried.

"I am Alice Mitchell," said the young girl.

"Mitchell!" repeated Abel dully. "M-my son's wife! And what"— But the ugly words would not come. He could not utter them in the light of those gentle eyes. "Will you be seated?" he lamely added.

"Thank you, no," said the girl. "I have but a few words to say; they will not detain you long." Abel's gaze dropped to the letter and the will, and a sarcastic smile twisted his mouth. "No, no," the girl quickly added. "I have not come to plead with you. You are quite wrong to imagine such a thing. And you were quite wrong, too, to insult me as you did in that letter." He looked up again quickly. There were tears in the gentle eyes. And there was a glint of fire in them too. "You insulted me and you insulted my dear father. I have no mother." She paused a moment. "When you insinuated that my father was mercenary in this matter, you did him a cruel wrong. He was bitterly opposed to our marrying without your consent. I disobeyed my father too. But it was not for your money. This letter will bring us no surprise."

The old man dropped his eyes beneath her reproachful gaze.

"Perhaps I was hasty," he slowly said, "but the provocation was great." Then he quickly added, "But knowing as you did that I opposed the wedding, and your father opposed it, too, why did you permit yourself to marry my boy?"

"I could make it clear to you, I think," said the girl gently, "if you loved your boy."

The old man trembled. If he loved his boy! All that was near and dear to him—all that was left to him of kith and kin. The babe that a dying wife had solemnly placed in his paternal arms. If he loved his boy! He drew a long breath and stared hard at the blank envelope on the desk before him.

"And now," said the young girl, "I only want to add that I think Jim was quite wrong in crossing your wishes. He might have waited. I wanted him to wait. But he is so proud, so self willed. I am very sorry that I should be the means of separating you, and I—I am quite sure I am not worth the great sacrifice my dear—my husband—has made."

Abel was quite sure there were tears in her eyes again, but he did not look up.

"Where is Jim now?" he asked. Then he smiled grimly. "And why are you not enjoying your—your wedding tour?"

"There was a vacancy in the bank where my father is employed," said the girl, "and father secured it for Jim. His duties began today. Perhaps we will take our wedding journey later. We have to look out carefully for the main chance now, you know."

"And you didn't expect to fall back on my dollars?" said the old man.

"Not a penny of them," quickly replied the girl.

The old man fidgeted in his chair.

"And why not?" he asked.

"I think you understand," said the girl, and her gaze dropped to the letter on the desk.

"Does Jim know you are here?"

"No. At least he didn't know I was coming. Father will tell him to meet me at the corner at 5 o'clock. I must go."

"Wait," said the old man quickly. He looked at her searchingly. She met his gaze with a smile. Her mind was on Jim.

Abel deliberately put the will back in its envelope and the envelope in its pigeonhole. Then he picked up the letter in its unaddressed envelope, tore it into minute particles and tossed them into the waste basket.

"I've changed my mind," he softly muttered.

He pulled down his desk cover with a bang and reached for his hat.

"There," he said, "I'm ready." Then he added, "Will you give me your arm, my dear?" As they passed through the doorway he paused.

"I think, Alice," he said, "that you and I are going to be very good friends. And now we must hunt up Jim and take him home with us."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Did She Keep Her Temper?

Mr. Biles is a very hasty tempered man, but he is also one who keeps his promises to the very letter. Therefore Mrs. B. has trained him to believe that second thoughts are best and, even in a moment of his weakness, extracted from him a promise always to count 20 before he speaks if he feels rage coming upon him. Last Sunday he rushed into the back drawing room spluttering with fury and red in the face. Mrs. Biles rose and laid a gentle hand on his stammering lips.

"M-mary, I—I—I"—

"Hush, dear," said the sweet woman. "Count 20 and conquer yourself, and I shall be more proud of you than if you had conquered the world."

"Eighteen, nineteen, twenty"—

"Now tell me, dear."

"It's that new hat of yours that you paid $20 for and the new servant's gone out in, and it's raining hard—that's all."—Pick Me Up.

Death Through a Tarantula.

One of the quickest and most complete and justifiable killings that ever I saw came about through a tarantula. It was at a mine camp, and the camp bully had a tarantula impaled on a stick. A man newly arrived from the east stood gazing, fascinated with horror, at the squirming reptile, working its black fangs in the effort to reach something that it could fasten them into. Suddenly, without warning, the bully thrust the tarantula straight into the tenderfoot's face. His whiskers saved him from the fangs, but he let out a yell as if he had actually been bitten and jumped back, I fully believe, ten feet. Then, as the fellow came poking the tarantula toward him again, the tenderfoot drew his revolver and turned loose on his tormentor. His first shot would have been enough, as it went straight through the fellow's body, but the tenderfoot had his excitement to work off, and he never stopped shooting until his revolver had been emptied and the man with the tarantula was a sieve. "Served him right," was the verdict of the coroner's jury, and the case never went to court for trial.—New York Sun.

THREE CURIOUS PLANTS.

The Cannibal Tree, Grapple Plant and Vegetable Python.

Three of the most dangerous of vegetative plants in the world are the cannibal tree of Australia, the death or grapple plant of South Africa and the vegetable python of New Zealand.

The cannibal tree grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple and attains a height of 11 feet. It has a series of broad, boardlike leaves growing in a fringe at the apex, which forcibly bring to mind a gigantic Central American agave, and these boardlike leaves, from 10 to 12 feet in the smaller specimens and from 15 to 20 feet in the larger, hang to the ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more. In the ancient times this tree was worshiped by the native savages under the name of the devil tree, a part of the interesting ceremony being the sacrifice of one of their number to its all too ready embrace. The victim to be sacrificed was driven up the leaves of the tree to the apex, and the instant the so called pistils of the monster were touched the leaves would fly together like a trap, crushing the life out of the intruder. In this way the tree would hold its victim until every particle of flesh would disappear from his bones.

The grapple plant is a prostrate herb growing in South Africa. Its flowers are purple and shaped like the English foxglove. Its fruit has formidable hooks which, by clinging to any passerby, is conveyed to situations where its seed may find suitable conditions for growth. Sir John Lubbock says it has been known to kill lions.

The vegetable python, which is known to the naturalist as the clusia or fig, is the strangler of trees. The seeds of the clusia, being provided with a pulp and very pleasant to the tropical birds which feed thereon, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here germination begins. The leafy stem slowly rises, while the roots flow, as it were, down the trunk until the soil is reached. Here and there they branch, changing their course according to the direction of any obstructions met with. Meanwhile from these rootlets leafy branches have been developed, which, pushing themselves through the canopy above, get into the light and enormously accelerate their growth.

Now a metamorphosis takes place, for the hitherto soft aerial roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches, which flow into and amalgamate with each other until the whole tree trunk is bound in a series of irregular living hoops. From this time on it is a struggle of life and death between the forest giant and the entwining clusia. Like an athlete the tree tries to expand and burst its fetters, causing the bark to bulge between every interlacing, but success and freedom are not for the captive tree, for the monster clusia has made its bands very numerous and wide. Not allowed expansion, the tree soon withers and dies, and the strangler is soon expanded into a great bush, almost as large as the mass of branches and foliage it has effaced. It is truly a tragedy in the world of vegetation.—Los Angeles Herald.

An Honest Criticism.

Author—Now I want your honest opinion. Tell me what faults you see in my book.

Friend—Well, for one thing, I think the covers are too far apart.—New York Journal.

ASK
Alford
About that three tenement house that can be bought for $3,000 and rents for $300 per annum. Also about several choice building lots that can be bought for $500 each.
A. S. Alford,
90 MAIN STREET.

Notice to Water Takers

From this date until further notice the use of hand hose and all kind of lawn sprinklers is strictly forbidden under penalty of the water being shut off by the Superintendent of Water Works from such premises where this rule is not conformed with. This order will be enforced and the police officers will report all cases to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

J. L. TEMPLE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
August 21st, 1899.

Real Estate
West Main street
New seven-room house and barn, large lot 66x165 feet. A Bargain
C. A. Card,
New Blackinton Block,
Main Street.

TO RENT
A BARN. Apply at
10 QUINCY ST.

WANTED
Wrapper makers to take work home. Also stitchers in shop. W. C. ELLIS,
77 Holden St

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

NOTE—Corrected every month by the railroad companies and can be relied upon.

NORTH ADAMS POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery and Stamp Window open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Carrier Window 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. 8.30 p. m. to 8.40 p. m.

Sunday open from 9.15 a. m. to 10.15 a. m. Money order and Register office opened from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVE FROM

New York City, southern states and foreign—1.37, 8.35, and 10.00 a. m. 12.32, 4.31, 5.50 and 8.55 p. m.

Troy, New York state and the west—8.35, and 10.00 a. m., 12.39, 4.30, 7.00 and 8.55 p. m.

Pittsfield, southern Mass., Conn., Rhode Island, via Boston & Albany—1.37, 8.35 a. m., 12 m., 2.40, 5.50, and 8.55 p. m.

Boston, northern and eastern Mass. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada, via Fitchburg railroad—4.32 a. m., 12.10 and 8.05 p. m.

Clarksburg—7.00 a. m.

Briggsville, Stamford, Hartwellville and Readsboro, Vt., 11.45 a. m.

Florida, Mass.—Tuesday and Saturday 1.30 p. m.

LEAVE FOR

New York city, southern states and foreign—6, 7.10, 9.05, 11.45 a. m., 12 m., 2.40 4.40, 7.45 and 11 p. m.

Troy, New York state and west—7.10, 9.05 a. m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.40, 7.45 and 11 p. m.

Pittsfield, southern Mass., Conn., R. I., via Boston & Albany railroad—6, 11.45 a. m., 2.40, 5.45 and 7.45 p. m.

Boston and eastern New England via B. & A. R. R., 6 a. m., and 5.45 p. m.

Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, eastern Vermont and Canada, via F. R. R., 9.35 a. m., 12 15, 4.10 and 11 p. m.

Clarksburg, Mass., 12.30 p. m.

Briggsville, Stamford, Hartwellville and Readsboro, Vt., 1.30 p. m.

Florida, Mass., Tuesday and Saturday 1.30 p. m.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

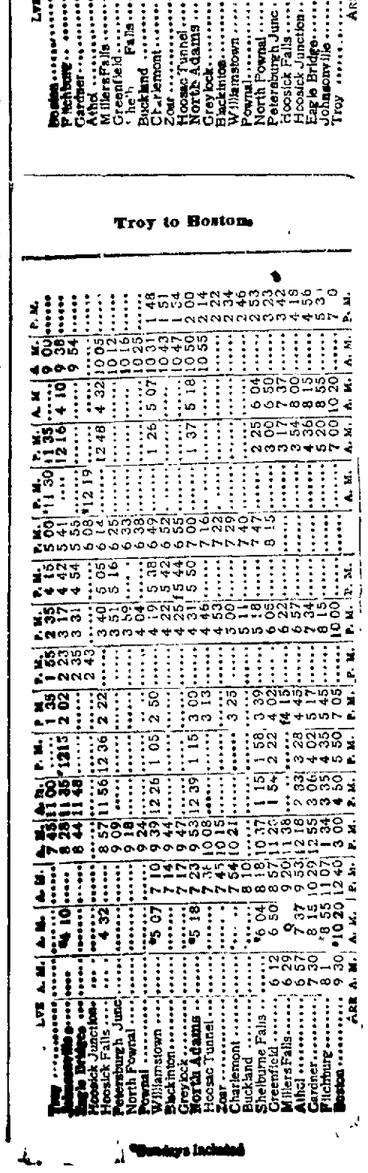
First-class matters (letters, etc.) 2c. oz.
Second-class (newspapers and periodicals) 1c. for 4oz.
Third-class (books, circulars, photographs) 1c. for 2 oz.
Fourth-class (merchandise) 1c. oz.
Registration fee (additional postage) 8c.
Immediate delivery stamp (additional to regular postage) 10c.
Money order to $100, 3c. to $30c.

STAGES.

NORTH ADAMS and READSBORO Thomas H. Sullivan, Proprietor.
Leave Postoffice, North Adams 1.30 p. m.
Leave Postoffice, Readsboro 8 a. m.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

Boston to Troy.
Corrected to June 5, 1899.

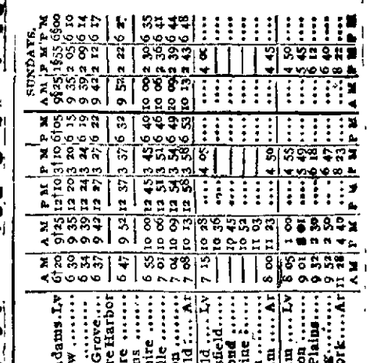


Troy to Boston.

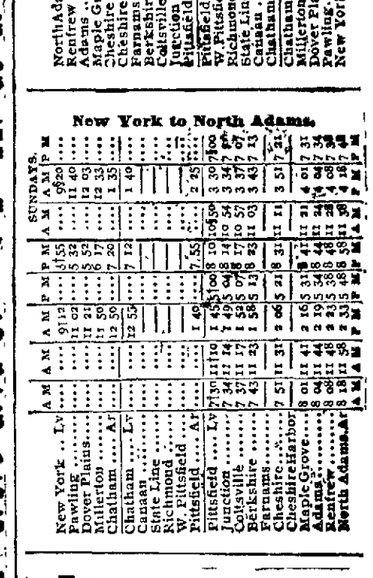
*Sundays included

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD

North Adams to New York.



New York to North Adams.



Hoosac Valley Street Railroad.

ADAMS LINE.

Leave North Adams—7, 7.35, 8.10, 8.45, 9.20, 9.55, 10.30, 11.05, 11.40, a. m., 12.15, 12.50, 1.25, 2, 2.35, 3.10, 3.45, 4.20, 4.30, 5.30, 6.08, 6.40, 7.15, 7.50, 8.25, 9, 9.35, 10.15, a10.45, a11.20, p. m.

Leave Adams—5.30, 6.15, 7, 7.35, 8.10, 8.45, 9.20, 9.55, 10.30, 11, 11.40, a.m., 12.15, 12.50, 1.20, 2, 2.25, 3.10, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.30, 6.08, 6.40, 7.15, 7.50, 8.25, 9, 9.35, 10.15, a10.45 p. m.
a to barn only.

WILLIAMSTOWN LINE.

Leave North Adams—a5.30, 5.45, 6.20, 7, 7.35, 8.10, 8.45, 9.20, 9.55, 10.30, 11.05, 11.40, a. m., 12.15, 12.50, 1.25, 2, 2.35, 3.10, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.30, 6.08, 6.40, 7.15, 7.50, 8.25, 9, 9.35, 10.15, a10.45 p. m.

Leave Williamstown—6.20, 7, 7.35, 8.10, 8.45, 9.20, 9.55, 10.30, 11.05, 11.50, a. m., 12.15, 12.50, 1.25, 2, 2.35, 3.10, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.30, 6.08, 6.40, 7.15, 7.50, 8.25, 9, 9.35, 10.15, a10.45, p. m.
a to Blackinton only.

BEAVER LINE.

Leave Main street—6, 6.20, 6.40, 7, 7.15, 7.35, 7.52, 8.10, 8.28, 8.45, 9.08, 9.19, 9.37, 9.50, 10.12, 10.30, 10.48, 11.05, 11.22, 11.40, 11.48 a. m., 12.15, 12.32, 12.50, 1.08, 1.25, 1.43, 2, 2.18, 2.36, 2.53, 3.10, 3.28, 3.45, 4.02, 4.20, 4.37, 4.55, 5.12, 5.30, 5.48, 6.05, 6.22, 6.40, 6.57, 7.15, 7.35, 7.50, 8.07, 8.24, 8.41, 9, 9.17, 9.35, 9.53, 10.15, 10.37, b10.45, a11.04.

Leave Beaver—c6.10, c6.28, c6.50, 7, 7.09, c7.28, 7.44, c8.01, 8.15, c8.37, 8.54, c9.11, 9.29, c9.43, 10.04, c10.21, 10.39, 10.57, 11.14, c11.31, 11.49; c12.04, 12.22, c12.45, 12.59, c1.17, 3.54, a. m., c12.04, 12.22, c12.41, 12.59, c1.17, 1.34, 1.52 2.09, c2.27, 2.44, c3.02, 3.19, c3.37, 3.54, c4.11, 4.29, c4.46, 5.04, c5.21, 5.39, c5.56, 6.14, c6.31, 6.49, 7.05, 7.24, c7.41, 7.50, c8.16, 8.33, c8.50, 9.09, c9.26, 9.44, c10.02, 10.19, c10.38, 10.54.

Where c is before time cars connect for Adams and Williamstown. Saturday and Sunday p. m. all cars connect with Beaver car.
b Last Beaver car.
a barn only.
Saturday and Sunday schedule.
On Saturday and Sunday afternoon commencing at 1 o'clock cars leave North Adams, Adams, Williamstown and Beaver every 20 minutes.

WM. T. NEARY, Supt.

The Adams National Bank.
of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1865.
CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS, Undivided Profits... 170,000
E. S WILKINSON, President.
A. C. HOUGHTON, Vice-President.
W. H. PRITCHARD, Cashier.
Directors—A. C. Houghton, E. S. Wilkinson, V. A. Whitaker, Hon. Geo. P. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. G. Clark, H. G. B. Fisher.
Accounts and Collections Solicited

North Adams Savings Bank
ESTABLISHED 1848. 73 MAIN ST.
Adjoining Adams National Bank. Business hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturdays to 6 p. m.
President, A. C. Houghton: Treasurer, V. A. Whitaker; Vice-Presidents, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord; Trustees, A. C. Houghton, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, E. S. Wilkinson, H. T. Cady, C. H. Cutting, V. A. Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. H. Sperry, Arthur Robinson, N. L. Millard, F. A. Wilcoxson.
Board of inestment, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord, F. A. Wilcoxson.

W. H. GAYLORD
Scotch Ginghams
A full line of Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, the best weaving and washing goods made.
Kid Gloves
for Easter in all the Spring shades.
W. H. GAYLORD,
MAIN STREET, NO. ADAMS

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ADAMS

A BAD POLANDER.

John Ambrose, a Polander, was arrested on Summer street Wednesday evening for drunkenness by Officer Brodeur. When the officer got hold of his man the Polander immediately started to fight and made a stubborn resistance all the way to the police station. When he got there he was unruly and was locked in a cell. He was like a mule and kicked the door and broke down the bunk. In court Thursday morning he was fined $5 for drunkenness and disturbance and sentenced to two months in jail for assaulting the officer.

NEW GOLF RECORD.

Since colleges opened a week ago, there has not been much golf played at the Forest park links and Theo Plunkett's record of 44 stood the best for the hat offered by the Bay State Clothing company. Thursday however C. W. Plunkett with a couple of his Williams college chums played at the links and a new record was established by D. C. Hammatt. He made the nine holes in 43 shots his first time on the links.

ANOTHER NIGHT BLOOMING CERUS.

There was a pleasant gathering of friends at the home of Miss Lizzie Kendrick on Plunkett's lane. Thursday evening. The gathering was to witness the blooming of a cerus. The plant is a handsome one and at 9 o'clock those assembled were greatly pleased to see it bloom. There was only one flower but it filled the room with sweet scented perfume.

THE STAGING BROKE.

Victor Avey of Renfrew met with a bad accident a few days ago. He is a carpenter and was employed at the new Berkshire mill. He was standing on a staging when it broke and let him fall about 40 feet to the ground. He was considerably bruised and his ankle is badly sprained. It will be some time before he can resume work.

BASE BALL TOMORROW.

There will be a baseball game at Howland park, Zylonite, tomorrow afternoon. It will be between the North Adams and West Ends. The former is Manager Mackey's team and the latter is a North Adams team which has won most of its games played this season. The latter team is reputed as being very strong and a good game is expected.

About 30 members of the N. E. O. P. of this town enjoyed a ride in a tally-ho and mountain wagon to Pittsfield Thursday evening, where the local degree corps worked the first degree.

The Young Men's Athletic club will hold a dance in the St. Jean Baptiste hall this evening.

The regular meeting of Rebekah lodge will be held this evening.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Conpors of Randall street, Sunday evening.

The only Dewey window in town is that of Jenks & Mooney's on Park street. The window of their shoe department is handsomely decorated in white and violet and in the center of a mirror is a picture of Admiral Dewey. The window presents a very attractive appearance.

Rev. Dr. Zahner is taking a short vacation this week and has gone to New York to witness the Dewey celebration. He will preach in St. Luke's church, Brooklyn, on next Sunday. There will be no service at St. Mark's. The Sunday school will be held as usual; also the supper next Tuesday evening.

John Ingraham is visiting in Newtown, Conn.

Rastus Howland is in Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the funeral of a relative, who died there Thursday.

A horse owned by Edward Anthony ran away on Maple street Thursday afternoon. The only damage done was the breaking of a thill on the wagon.

Plumbers have begun to do the piping for the new Berkshire mill. The engine wheel for the mill has arrived.

Richard Nagle has been removed to the Northampton hospital.

It is probable that a dance will be held in the A. O. H., hall in Collins block a week from tonight, under the auspices of Hodecker's and Cliff's squads of Company M.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Burt of Schenectady, N. Y., have been visiting friends here.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Kate Nary of Renfrew to James Keegan of North Adams.

Mr. Ackermann of Summer street is ill at his home.

Mrs. James Grant and daughter, Miss Margaret are visiting in New York.

Mrs. Welch and daughter, Miss Sarah of Renfrew are to move to Bridgeport, Conn.

John O'Neil of Renfrew is in New York. He has a brother on the Olympia.

Miss Kate Ryan, Misses Kate and Mae Kerrigan of Renfrew are in New York.

Mrs. Lawrence Haworth is visiting friends in Pittsfield.

Miss Margaret Douglass has returned from the White Mountains.

The Sons of Veterans will hold a social in the G. A. R. memorial hall this evening.

George Senecal and James E. Cadagon attended the Great Barrington fair Thursday.

F. R. Shaw's trotting stallion, Alvander won second money in the 2.27 class at Great Barrington Wednesday. He won one heat in 2.23¼.

Fred Buntin is attending the Dewey celebration in New York. He made the trip from this town on his bicycle.

J. W. Stiffler and H. H. Wellington left Thursday afternoon for New York.

James Smith and Joseph Grey, Jr., are in New York.

A. T. Butler has had a new gasoline engine placed in his grist mill on Pleasant street. The foundation for it was built by A. P. Davis.

Harry Donahue attended the Great Barrington fair today.

Robert Hayes is working in M. Quinn's grocery store on Hoosac street.

John Welch, a civil war veteran, has a pipe which he said was sent to him by Admiral Dewey.

Daniel Amber and "Tug" Wilson of Cheshire visited friends here Thursday.

George Shand, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Buel E. Cole and C. A. Howland, attended the Brattleboro, Vt., fair Thursday.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, BOX 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

MAUD AND THE JUDGE.

Maud Muller jumped on her time worn bike
For an evening hit at the dusty pike—

An old drop frame of a 'way down gear,
With a rattle the sleeping dead could hear.

The judge came pounding along behind,
Out airing his great judicial mind.

He noted the figure neat and trim
And graceful motion of hidden limb.

And he said to himself in his grave delight,
"Whatsmatter with Maudie? She's all right!"

He drew beside her and asked her flat
Why she rode such an old ice cart as that.

And she said saleslady could ill support
Such wheel as the judge of the district court.

He told her she could on a chainless ride,
With a diamond frame, if she'd be his bride,

Or if she would bust up his sole life
They would tandem together as man and wife.

Maud bit at the bait like a hungry trout,
And the old judge smiled as he yanked her out.

They ride on a tandem now, of course,
But Maud has to work like a treadmill horse,

For the judge has learned how to sit and shirk
And let his darling do all the work.

He weighs two hundred and fifty-one,
But the poor girl thinks it an even ton.

And she often says with a pain rent heart,
"I wish I was back on my old ice cart!

"Of all true words that I ever spake,
The truest are these, 'He's a bloomin fake!'"
—Denver Post.

An Optical Illusion.

"You say the general took all your painting materials from you?"

"Yes," answered the artist sadly. "He came upon me just as I was completing my masterpiece. It was entitled 'Sunset on the Sea.'"

"Didn't he like it?"

"No. He is a little nearsighted. When he saw the misty lines representing the sun's dying rays diverging in all directions, he flew into a fearful passion. He thought it was another round robin."—Washington Star.

Degeneracy in Boston Grammar.

"Charles," said Mrs. Spekewell of Beacon Hill to her husband, a ringing scorn in the nasal tones of her upper register, "if our decent Boston papers think it necessary to tell us anything about baseball they should at least couch their accounts in seemly English. Here, after having said that one team 'paralyzed' the other, it adds not only pleonastically but ungrammatically that the other side 'went out on strikes!' A 'strike' of paralysis! Ugh!"—New York World.

Joseph M. Rogers, formerly managing editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, is now Sunday editor of the New York Herald.

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Sample bottles at Burlingame & Darbys, P. J. Malone, T. C. Farley, Jas. H. Krum, Jr., North Adams, Mass., and Severance & Co., Williamstown, Mass.

DRINK GRAIN-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

NOTICE TO VETERANS.

James H. Spalding, of the firm of Harvey Spalding & Sons of Washington, D. C., will be in town Friday and will be pleased to see all his old clients, who have claims pending and as many others who may have business pertaining to pension matters. Either for increase or otherwise and to answer all questions relative to pensions.

BYWAYS OF SEVILLE.

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES OF A WITTY AND GRACIOUS PEOPLE.

The Lazy and Picturesque Life of the Andalusians—Making Love Through Barred Windows—A Taberna Where the Darker Side of Life Is Displayed.

Wandering home through the dark, winding byways, you pass cloaked figures, whispering at the iron bound windows. They are the lovers of Seville, pelando la pava (plucking the turkey), as they call it. With the lattice slightly open, the fair Sevillana sits in her darkened chamber talking in whispered tones to the gallant without. The old folks, weary of the task of chaperonage, after locking the daughter in a room barred like a prison cell, have gone to bed, and for hours, sometimes the entire night, the affianced lovers look through the grating into each other's eyes and whisper the nothings of love. It would seem cold comfort to a northern swain, but the Spaniards say the iron bars are a necessary evil there in Spain. In Spain there are life and color and picturesqueness everywhere, and you think the Spaniard was born to be an artist's model.

In the maze of tortuous streets about the market one sees something of the life of the people. There the whitewashed houses are outlined against the brilliant sky in rambling perspective, and the graceful tower of some parish church, its brown walls moss grown, its bright tiles shining, rise sharp and clear into the blue above. Dark maidens with glossy hair and warm color in their cheeks gaze idly from the miradores above upon the countless people in the streets below.

The cobbler hammers and stitches in his smoky little shop without window or door, glasses click in the bodega, sleek cows with mournful eyes and tinkling bells stand silently chewing their cuds in the milkman's stalls, and the dainty feet of shaggy donkeys patter on the cobble stones as the patient little beasts, beneath their panniers of straw or charcoal, thread their way through the crowd. You wander along, picking your way through the good natured assemblage, until you reach some little plaza with its church, where beggars sun themselves upon the flagstones, and the puestos, or booths of the street peddlers, with graceful, colored awnings, are scattered picturesquely about the pavement. There the dazzling sunlight casts fantastic shadows on the yellow and blue walls of the houses, multicolored pots or festoons of cotton prints hang in the dingy shops, gallardos—dandies of the street—gossip in groups or ogle the passing maidens, dogs snooze in sunny spots and crowds of idlers cluster about some barrel organ or blind guitarist. There is a booth near by where a bronze skinned gypsy is cooking molletes calentitos, a sort of greasy flour cake fried in oil, and a wine puesto with its earthen jars, and huge bottles of red and yellow wine, and there vagos loiter to eat and drink.

One can linger for hours in the streets of Seville, watching the people and talking with them, too, for the Andalusian of the lower classes is the best of fellows. There is a democratic freedom in his manner, at once respectful and cordial, which is unlike the obsequiousness or boorishness of the common people of other countries. He is slow and even lazy, but he commands respect, and nowhere can one meet such civility and heartiness as is shown by the Andalusian peasant. But you must unbend and meet him half way. He does not like Saxon stiffness, and a cordial word or the offer of a cigarette will accomplish more than a handful of silver.

When you go into a bodega of the people where aguardiente is sold at a cent a glass, the habitues all greet you with a word of welcome, and the barkeeper serves his liquor with a courtliness which is Chesterfieldian. They are rough places, those common taverns. There is one in particular, across the river in Triana, where the toughs of Seville—the matones, they are called—gather to drink and quarrel. They say that every Sevillian who is spoiling for a fight goes there, and many are the cutting affrays in which navajos are drawn. With mantas wrapped about the left arm, the duellists crouch and slowly follow each other around, watching the opportunity for the fatal spring, just as they do in Carmen. This taberna of the bullies is a low, dingy place, spanned by high beams blackened by ages of cigarettes and dirt. It is open to the street on two sides, and supporting the corner beams is an old Roman column which looks as though it may have been standing since the time of Trajan. The floor is of dirt, and in one corner are a low table and three or four cane seated chairs. There are dirty bottles on the shelves and coarse prints of bullfighters on the walls. Behind the bar is the keeper of the resort, a low browed ruffian, with little weasel eyes, set close together and a knife slash across his unshaven cheek. He looks a prince of cutthroats, but even he has a kindly greeting and a civil word, as have his customers who lean upon the bar. But the honest workman out for a holiday with his best girl or the bourgeois and his friends picnicking in the environs under the shade of olive trees, are really more interesting. These true Andalusians will always welcome a stranger, they will always share their sour wine and sweet cakes, and the bright eyed girls of the party will dance the graceful Sevillana to the time of castanets, and if you speak Spanish you may chat with them all and feel when you leave that you have met real friends. There are no people so friendly and witty and gracious as the Andalusians.—Cosmopolitan.

BOTTLED BACTERIA.

Fears Hitherto Expressed as to Their Dire Effects Are Passing Away.

The average layman has long been sustained by a secret belief that the vast majority of bacteria are harmless, and, considering that he daily consumes millions of them in eating, drinking and sleeping, it is consoling to find the belief confirmed by an eminent authority.

Another scientist contributing to an English review does something toward relieving bacteria of their evil name by explaining how much they have to do with successful butter making. Butter, as every one knows, is best made from sour cream and does not keep well unless the cream is soured before churning. This result is usually attained by letting the cream stand till it sours of its own accord. But a series of experiments carried on in Sleswick-Holstein have proved that the souring of cream is produced by the presence of certain bacteria, which can be cultivated and introduced in such a way as to cause artificially the necessary souring.

A doctor named Witter has studied the subject, and "so skillfully blended certain cultures together that when the mixture was added in due proportion to sterilized cream to effect souring, the butter made therefrom was of most delicious flavor, pure and of great commercial value, inasmuch as it kept admirably.

The dried seed or powder of the bacteria used in this process can now be bought put up in bottles. A proportion is added to a small quantity of skimmed milk, which is subjected to a moderate continuous heat till the bacteria have developed. The "fermentation starter" is then added to the cream. The pure culture is only used occasionally, enough of the "starter" being left over every day to begin operations with on the next. The excellence of Danish butter is attributed to the care taken in choosing the "fermentation starter."—Popular Science Monthly.

HUMMING BIRDS.

Their Wonderfully Fashioned Diminutive Nests and Their Tiny Eggs.

Suddenly a glint shot from the point where my gaze was dreamily focused. That was all, but suspicion and savage instincts were aroused. For ten minutes my eyes followed the contour of each of the small boughs 20 feet above me, mere twigs from a higher and greater branch, which in turn declined from a mighty, outstretched arm of the giant. Presently suspicion centered in an insignificant, lichen covered wart on the upper side of a branch as large, perhaps, as a lady's wrist. It was like a dozen others, yet not exactly like them. The lichen seemed to me just a shade grayer and more regular, and the knot was a trifle too round. I feared to take my eyes away, lest it were lost before I had proved it to be only a natural excrescence. The sudden glint again struck my eye, there was a strange, tuneful hum, and—eureka! Directly above the point I was watching there hovered, with wings vibrating themselves into a misty point, an exquisite ruby throat. Then it settled on the diminutive cup of lichen, and I had found my first humming bird's nest.

By climbing far up above and then crawling carefully down on a separate limb, one could look over the nest, scarcely a yard away, to admire the tiny white eggs and the even more fairy-like nest, marvelously woven inside with the finest and softest fiber, and coated on the outer periphery against the weather with delicate lichen, which just turned the rim so as to shed any insistent raindrop that might penetrate the manifold roof of leaves overhead. The whole would have fitted in a circle made by joining the index finger and thumb.—"The Oakdwellers," by C. D. Lanier, in Scribner's.

QUIET PLACES.

Which Are Only Quiet From a Certain Point of View.

Not long ago a Texas girl spent some time in town and made many enthusiastic friends here, who were extremely sorry when the time came for her to go away.

But she herself did not seem to mind much, for she had missed her father's ranch sadly, especially enlarging on the restful quiet of the place as compared with the smoky bustle of the Forest City.

But one of her friends received a letter awhile ago that made him open his eyes, for somehow, to his city senses, it didn't sound quiet or restful a bit.

Because, you see, it started off with a story of a rattlesnake that she herself had killed in the yard that morning, of a tarantula at that moment disporting himself on the window sill of her room and of the howling of the wolves the night before, a howling which kept up till "some of the men got up and shot one and scared the others away."

That set the young man to thinking, and he has come to the conclusion that he doesn't want to take any stock in that particular brand of quiet.

To his mind the whir of the trolley is preferable to the howl of the bloodthirsty wolf and the innocent mosquito to the rarer but slightly more deadly insect of which she so lightly speaks.

Isn't it strange what different ideas different people may have of the same thing?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Curiosity.

"Hi, fellers, come quick if youse wanter see wot says it never went barefooted."—New York Journal.

Inadequate.

"It's funny to hear Gordon talking to the professor of French about the Dreyfus case. You know, he speaks French like a native."

"Yes."

"Well, when he gets to talking about the verdict he lapses into English. He says French profanity doesn't afford any outlet for him."—Chicago Tribune.

Explained.

"That Chicago girl who is visiting the Packinghams makes such dreadful breaks. She doesn't seem to be able to open her mouth without putting her foot in it."

"Eh! Not a Chicago foot?"

"Yes."

"Say, she must have an Oshkosh mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Race Problem.

"I must say," said the Filipino general, "that we seem as far as ever from a solution of this race problem."

"Have you a race problem?"

"I should say so. Even the army is thrown into constant confusion by this wild desire of individuals to come out first in every retreat."—Washington Star.

MILLIONS IN BUTTONS

CATCHES MADE OF COSTLY DIAMONDS IN THE DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

An Inventory That Reads Like a Fairy Tale—The Ridiculous Mania For Gigantic Buttons In the Eighteenth Century. Collectors Pay High Prices.

Recently at the Hotel Drouot there was a sale of a curious and interesting collection of ancient buttons, the property of Baron Perignan of Paris. This collection, which was exhibited in 1889 at the exposition of decorative arts, might rival any one of those belonging to the most enthusiastic buttonists in the world. Clapisson, the musician, collected 7,750 different specimens. In 1849 a collector in Ghent exhibited more than 30,000, and M. Maignien, the librarian of the Grenoble library, gained a certain reputation in this branch of curiosities through his collection of buttons of liveries and of uniforms.

The buttons of the eighteenth century bring high prices in the market at the present time. There are some of them that Fragonard, we are told, decorated with his marvelous pencil. In his time it was fashionable to make presents of buttons as big as a crown piece, on which allegories and various subjects were carved.

Bachaumont writes in his "Secret Memoirs," Nov. 18, 1786: "The mania for buttons is today extremely ridiculous. They are not only of enormous size, some of them as big as six pound crowns, but miniatures and pictures are made upon them, and this ornamentation is extremely costly. Some of them represent the medals of the 12 Cæsars, others antique statues and still others the Metamorphoses of Ovid."

Isabey, in his biographical notes, says that when he came to Paris he worked for a living by making copies of Vanloos and Bouchers on the lids of snuffboxes, and that for these medallions he was paid from 6 to 8 francs each. "As it was still the fashion," he said, "to wear buttons as big as a 5 franc piece, upon which Cupids, flowers and landscapes were cut in cameo, I went into that business. I got 12 sous for each."

Two years after this period in the life of Bachaumont buttons abandoned erudition to take up edileship. All the fine monuments of Paris were carved on them. Then came the patriotic buttons, representing the taking of the Bastille, the emblem of the three orders, the Phrygian cap, the portraits of Louis XVI, of Mirabeau.

Shortly afterward these ornaments were laid aside. The reign of the artistic button was over, and the mother of pearl button became general.

The oldest buttons at present in the museums and among the collections are the gold buttons discovered at Mycenæ, at the time of the excavations undertaken by Dr. Schliemann, and also those found in the tomb of Childeric I. The latter were exhibited at the Louvre in the Musee des Souverains. They are made of gold and of colored glass, imitating garnet. Buttons detached from copes and religious garments of the middle ages and of the renaissance have also been discovered.

But the richest things of the kind, beyond a doubt, are those that were worn by Louis XIV. M. Maze-Sencier, in the "Register of Diamonds and Presents to the King," at present preserved in the ministry of foreign affairs, gives an official account of the buttons of that pompous sovereign. It is as follows:

"Feb. 3, 1685.—Montarcy presented to the king 80 diamond buttons, valued at 180,030 livres.

"May 7, 1685.—Made and delivered by Sieur Bosc, 6 diamond buttons, 80,000 livres.

"July 26, 1685.—Handed over by Montarcy to the Marquis de Seignelay for the king 75 diamond buttons, 586,703 livres.

"Aug. 1, 1685.—Two diamond buttons, 67,866 livres.

"Aug. 16, 1685.—Three diamond buttons, 69,660 livres.

"Dec. 20, 1685.—Four diamond buttons, 83,775 livres."

Another item in the same year:

"July 26, 1685.—Furnished by Montarcy for the king's vest: Forty-eight gold buttons, each set with a diamond, and 96 clasps, 48 of which were composed of five diamonds each and 48 of one diamond each, 185,123 livres.

"Also 384 clasps for the doublet of the king, 162 of which were formed of five diamonds each and 162 of one diamond each, 1,006,345 livres.

"In addition there were seven ornamental clasps of three diamonds each, 201,270 livres.

"Sundry presents, 33 ornamented clasps, 574,366 livres."

That foots up a total of about 3,000,000 livres for the buttons of the "Great King" for the single year of 1685. The preceding year Louis XIV received a lot of buttons that were valued at 1,071,000 livres. In these enumerations there is no mention of the diamonds for the shoes, the garters, the cuffs and the hats of the monarch.

We are obliged to admit, with our coats and overcoats garnished with miserable little cloth and bone affairs, we cut a poor figure in the fancy button business compared to the dudes of the days of Louis XIV.—Paris Figaro.

Wesley Is There.

One of the most beautiful English church edifices is Barnet church, Herts. In this church, according to The Methodist Times of London, are groined niches in which respectively are appropriately placed well considered and cleverly modeled statuettes of England's six greatest preachers. The list is as follows: St. Augustin of Canterbury, the apostle of England; St. Aiden, bishop of Lindisfarne; St. Hugh of Lincoln; Latimer, the martyr; John Wesley and Canon Liddon. So far as we are aware, this is the first time John Wesley has been placed in an Episcopal church on a level with such goodly company

Odd Freak of Nature.

A freak of nature has shown itself among the apple trees in the orchard of Mrs. R. S. Davis of Sycamore, Ills. The trees are full of the ripe fruit and are covered with blossoms for the second crop, says the St. Louis Republic. The blossoms are large, and bouqets of the flowers are in great demand and will bring more to the owner than the fruit on the trees.

George F. Miller's Fire Insurance Agency is Reliable.

WHY?

Because it is the OLDEST, LARGEST and STRONGEST AGENCY in Western Massachusettss

Because we represent Thirty-Five Leading Foreign and American Companies.

Because we settle losses promptly and without inconvenience to the insured.

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The Company having the Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Company in the world.

The Largest Combined Assets of any Agency in Massachusetts.

It costs no more to be insured in first-class companies, and by an Agent who understands his business.

These are reasons which must be noted and which should appeal to every householder.

Call and see us and talk the matter over.

GEORGE F. MILLER

Room 9, Burlingame Block, North Adams, Mass.

Establishing a Precedent.

Starboard—Hurrah! I've found a raisin in this cake!

Attic—If you tell the landlady, perhaps she will let you keep it for your honesty.—Stray Stories.

His Line.

"I tell you that fellow is doing a driving business."

"Who is he?"

"A hackman."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cured.

"How did you find the remedy that I recommended for your wife's hoarseness?"

"Fine! I shall always keep it in the house hereafter, for now she can't talk at all!"—Heitere Welt.

Bon Ami

Will not Scratch

ALWAYS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER, AND DOES NO MORE INJURY THAN WATER.

Mortgage Sale of Real Estate

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Berkshire S S

To William H. Bennett, Arthur M. Robinson, Murray M. Sanford, all of North Adams, Frank Coenen, of Adams, Salome Scripter, now or formerly of said North Adams, Edgar M. Wood and Charles H. Smith, both of Pittsfield, all the aforesaid persons being of the county of Berkshire in the commonwealth of Massachusetts and to any and all other persons and corporations interested, take due and formal notice:

That pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed given by Arthur M. Robinson to the aforesaid Frank Coenen, which mortgage is dated March 2nd, A D., 1898, and is recorded in the registry of deeds at said Adams, in book 230, page 629, and which said mortgage deed was by said Frank Coenen duly assigned to Charles H. Smith of Pittsfield, in said Berkshire by an assignment of mortgage dated November 9th, A.D., 1898, and recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds in book 237, page 116, which said mortgage deed was by said Charles H. Smith further duly assigned to Edgar M. Wood of said Pittsfield by an assignment of mortgage dated January 17th, A.D., 1899, and recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds, in book 230, page 630, which said mortgage deed was by said Edgar M. Wood further duly asigned to said Charles H. Smith, by an assignment of mortgage dated May 3rd, A. D. 1899, and recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds in book 237, page 116, and which said mortgage was by said Chas. H. Smith further duly assigned to Horace G. Westlake, of Hillsdale, in the state of New York by an assignment of mortgage dated May 6th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds in book 237, page 117 and which said mortgage deed and the note and debt thereby secured are now owned by the said Horace G. Westlake, there will be sold at public auction in the said North Adams on the premises first hereinafter described, on Friday, the 20th day of October, A. D., 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage deed: All the following described real estate situate on the westerly side of Yale street, in said North Adams, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by land of one Pike: East by said Rock street: South by land of one Mrs. Hall: West by land of one McDougall. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Arthur M. Robinson by deed of Geo. N. Rich, of said North Adams which deed is dated May 5th, A. D. 1898, and is recorded in aforesaid Registry of Deeds in Book 236, Page 199, and conveyed to said George N. Rich by deed of Mary A. Bronson, which deed is dated February 28th, 1898, and recorded in aforesaid Registry of Deeds in Book 236, Page 229, and conveyed to the said Mary A. Bronson by deed of Edward A. Rand and Fernando L. Rand, which deed is dated February 24, A. D. 1897, and is recorded in aforesaid Registry of Deeds in Book 229, Page 565, together with all benefit and equity of redemption of said William H. Bennett, and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns therein.

Default has been made in the nonpayment of interest due upon the mortgage debt and in non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage deed. The said Horace G. Westlake will sell and convey all right, title, interest, property and estate whatsoever in said real estate that he has a lawful right to sell and convey. Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale. The premises will be sold subject to all unpaid liens, taxes or assessments thereon, which are now unpaid, and will also be sold subject to two prior mortgages thereon: one held by the said Salome Scripter, dated February 25th, A. D., 1896, to secure the payment of one thousand five hundred dollars, recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds in book 217, page 611 and also one other mortgage thereon held by the said Frank Coenen, dated April 22nd, A.D., 1896, to secure the payment of one thousand and twenty-five dollars, recorded in aforesaid registry of deeds in book 221, page 157. Payment has been made on one or both of the debts secured by the two aforesaid prior mortgages and the amounts remaining unpaid on each will be stated at the time and place of sale as accurately as the same can be ascertained.

This notice is given in compliance with the provisions of said mortgage deed and the requirements of chapter 181, section 17 of the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and all other laws of said commonwealth in amendment thereof or supplementary thereto.

Dated at said North Adams this twenty-first day of September, A. D., 1899.

HORACE G. WESTLAKE,
By Charles H. Wright, his attorney.

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SENSATIONAL TRIAL

Today of Marshall Batchelder for Alleged Assault on W. R. Sanford

A HARD FOUGT CASE

Defense Claims Contract with Batchelder Was Broken After Latter Refused to Join in Plot Against M. E. Couch. Disputed Claims

Seats were at a premium in the district court room this morning, when the case against Marshall H. Batchelder, charged with assault and battery on William R. Sanford, was called. The room was crowded with a class of men rarely seen in the court, and even the prisoners' dock, which wil lseat a dozen men, was quickly filled with prominent citizens, all anxious to hear the trial through.

The case was the only one of the day, and it occupied all the morning, and was then continued till this afternoon. Lawyer E. M. Wood of Pittsfield was on hand to prosecute the case, and his opening statement, with the testimony of Mr. Sanford, L. W. Godfrey bookkeeper of the Herald, and Mr. Stimson, assistant in the Herald editorial rooms, occupied the entire morning session.

Lawyer Wood opened the case soon after 9 o'clock with his opening statement. He went over the details of the alleged assault, describing the way in which the prosecution claimed it took place, and closed with the statement that they expected to show that the court ought to give the "young man" a sufficient sentence to keep him from future demonstrations, or else, which he very much believed ought to be done, to hold him for the grand jury.

The four witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hathaway, another employe of the Herald office, were then sworn.

Mr. Sanford, editor and publisher, was first called to the stand, and his examination was the longest and chief event of the morning. Several times during it the court room had to be called to order, the spectators making too much of a demonstration at some of the statements made.

Sanford said on the direct examination told his version of the affair. He said he discharged Mr. Batchelder from his employ about 5 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. At this time he asked the latter to give up his keys to the office, and on a refusal to do so, telephoned for the police. Hearing him telephone, Mr. Batchelder, who had started down stairs from the office, returned and gave up the one key which he said he had retained. Mr. Sanford said that in the course of the conversation Mr. Batchelder said to him, "You carry this thing through and you'll never get out another issue" Mr. Sanford replied, "Oh, I guess so."

Mr. Batchelder then went away but returned a short time afterwards and asked that his recommendations from a former position in Fitchburg be returned. Mr. Sanford said he thought he had already returned them, and then at Mr. Batchelder's request, Mr. Sanford wrote one for him.

Shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Sanford met Mr Batchelder on the street and accompanied him to the Herald office. Mr. Godfrey sat at his desk in the office, and Mr. Batchelder asked for a private interview. This Mr. Sanford denied. He said in so doing, "If anything happens Mr. Godfrey will be as good a witness for you as for me." He then told of the converasation, during the course of which Mr. Batchelder said he had seen a prominent Odd Fellow, and had been referred to a certain lawyer, and that he might bring the case before the typographical union. In describing the actual assault, Mr. Sanford said that he was about to leave the office, thinking the interview was closed, Mr. Batchelder sprang for him, and getting his, Sanford's head under Batchelder's arm, struck him, and then raising his knee, struck him the blow in the nose from which the black eye resulted. Mr. Godfrey interfered, and until dragged away Mr. Batchelder tried to scratch Sanford's eye.

Mr. Couch then opened the cross examination. He asked if Mr. Sanford had made any contract with Batchelder and offered him a job as long as the Herald was run. Sanford said he had told Batchelder there was a life job in it for the right man. The first time he had ever told Batchelder that he was not satisfactory was in May, or at the end of the first year.

Mr. Couch then asked if the dissatisfaction with Mr. Batchelder did not begin at the time the "certain lawyer" referred to wrote an open letter to Mr. Sanford. Mr. Sanford could not connect the two affairs. Mr Couch asked him if he did not have conversation at that time with Batchelder relative to bringing some woman to the city from Boston, to enter the "certain lawyer's office, there to make outcries and to claim afterwards when help came that she had been indecently assaulted by the lawyer, after which Sanford was to "get even" with the lawyer through his paper. Sanford said that scheme was proposed by Batchelder. "It was hatched in the Herald office, anyway, then," said Mr. Couch.

Mr. Couch asked if Mr. Sanford did not refer to it afterwards, asking Batchelder if he would get the woman from Boston. Sanford denied this. Mr. Couch asked him if he did not afterwards know of a woman's going into the lawyer's office after this, and that she was "fired out." Sanford did not. Mr. Couch asked if Sanford had not spoken of it to others, including Chief Kendall. Sanford denied this.

At this point Lawyer Wood objected, and Judge Phelps ruled that these questions did not bear on the case in hand sufficiently to be admitted. Mr. Couch said he only wished to bring out the question of the veracity of the witness.

Mr. Couch then brought out the fact prominently that Batchelder had said to Sanford, "Keep cool," just before the assault was committed, and that Mr. Sanford at the time considered himself cool and said so to Batchelder. There was a good deal of dispute as to the exact location of the men in the room, and Mr. Sanford was called on to draw diagrams and to illustrate the way the action occurred, to bring out the point as to whether or not he was going past or towards Batchelder when the assault came. Sanford insisted that he was going away from Batchelder at the time. Mr. Couch asked him if he did not seize Batchelder first, before a blow was struck. Sanford said he did not.

This closed the cross examination and Sanford was dismissed, Mr. Godfrey being called. He told his story of the affair, saying that he sat at his desk, next to a table on which Batchelder sat during the conversation, with Sanford back of him, or nearly so. He told the story of the conversation between the two, and the resulting mix-up, when he dragged Batchelder away from Sanford and threw him in a corner. Asked where Sanford was when he turned after doing this, he said Sanford had disappeared.

On the cross examination he gave testimony which conflicted with Sanford's as to the way in which the assault took place. Sanford had testified that he did not move away from the telephone at all until Batchelder said "Keep cool!" Godfrey testified that Sanford walked from the telephone to the safe at the other side of the room, and that the assault by Batchelder was begun while Sanford was walking or moving from the safe towards the side of the room where Batchelder sat. He also contradicted Sanford's testimony by saying that when he turned, hearing the scuffle, Sanford's head was under Batchelder's arm, but that he was facing Batchelder, his head being back of the later, so that it would be impossible for Batchelder, by raising his knee, to hit Sanford in the nose, or to strike him in the face while in that position.

Mr. Stimson was next called. He said he was not a partner of Mr. Sanford but that there was an arrangement by which he might become one. He was going into the Herald office from the street a little after 7 o'clock on the night in question, when he met Batchelder coming out with a flushed face. He started to tell a long story, but was cut short. He finally admitted on cross examination that he spoke to Batchelder first, blaming him for the assault which had just been committed, and that if he had not first spoken to Batchelder the latter would have gone on without speaking to him.

This afternoon Mr. Hathaway was called first to the stand. He did not see any of the trouble, but testified that Saurday afternoon before Bachelder was discharged he had made threats against Sanford to Hathaway. This was the bulk of his testimony, but on the cross examination he admitted in answer to rather sharp questioning that he did not care whether he lied or not.

The Defense Introduced

Lawyer Couch then made the opening argument for the defense He said that the defense would try to show that Batchelder came here on a contract to stay as long as Sanford was running the Herald; that everything was satisfactory until last November, when an open letter to Sanford appeared, and that then the differences between the two began when Sanford tried to get Batchelder to secure a woman from Boston to go into the lawyer's office and discredit him. Mr. Couch outlined the point by saying that the defense would try to show that Sanford and Batchelder talked over the scheme together, and that Sanford asked Batchelder to get a woman from Boston who would go into the office of the lawyer, scream so as to bring the men in nearby offices to the scene, disarrange her clothing, and claim that the lawyer had assaulted her. The defense would try to show that Batchelder considered this plan over night, and then told Sanford that if he, Sanford, "had dirty work to do he could do it himself." The defense would maintain that from this time on Sanford had tried to find excuses for discharging him, Batchelder tried to find out the exact reason, so that he could take the matter to the union.

In regard to the assault itself, the defense would try to show that the attack was begun by Sanford at the moment when Batchelder called him by an epithet and that Batchelder's first action was one of self defense.

Mr. Batchelder, as the only witness for the defense, was sworn and took the stand.

Mr. Batchelder began his story with his engagement by Sanford, saying he was engaged to work as long as Sanford ran the Herald, and that this contract has never been modified. He said everything was harmonious till the time when a letter from M E. Couch appeared in the Transcript to W. R. Sanford. After this, he said, Sanford asked him to secure a woman from Boston to carry out the plot against Mr. Couch, his statements being practically as outlined above in Mr. Couch's opening argument. He refused finally to help Sanford in this scheme, and since that time he claimed Sanford had been down on him.

His story of the actual assault was as claimed by Mr. Couch in his argument, saying Sanford made the first move, and that he acted in self defense. Later when he met Mr. Stimson, the latter spoke first before he said anything himself.

Mr. Wood's cross examination was conducted with great vigor, and he brought out emphatically the point that this strange story in regard to a plot against Mr. Couch had never been brought out until it was needed to defend Batchelder. Batchelder said he had never told it, but had kept faith with Sanford until the latter "threw him down." Then he decided to make it public. "So that's the kind of a man you are?" said Mr. Wood.

The cross examination of Batchelder was in progress at 3 o'clock this afternoon. If a decision is reached up to 4 o'clock, a report will be found on the first page.

The Hospital Canvass

The canvass committee for the hospital has made arrangements for beginning the annual envelope canvass within a very short time. The committee is composed of Mrs. T. W. Sykes, Miss Perry, Mrs. Brayton, Mrs. W. G. Cady, Mrs Cutting and Mrs. Swift. The envelopes will be placed in the schools, mills, offices and homes, and the committee are hoping for a large response. This is the only appeal for the hospital during the year which goes to every one in the city, and is entirely a voluntary matter, and is therefore counted on by the board of control to meet a generous response. In addition to the committee named a number of ladies interested in the hospital work will assist, and within the next few weeks everybody in the city will have a chance to make a subscription.

Morris Gatslick and William P. Meade were in New York today to witness the Dewey parade

HASTINGS MEN FOR RICHARDSON

His Delegates Will Vote for the Colonel, Dr. Bushnell Not to Run

George A. Hastings, who was a candidate for county commissioner, announces that he will request his delegates in the convention to cast their ballots for Col. Richardson, thus making the latter's nomination unanimous so far as the vote of this city is concerned. The commissionership being a county office, the nomination is not necessarily settled by the vote of any one town, but it is to be expected that the rest of the county will honor the choice of North Adams in this instance and Mr. Hastings has no desire to make or encourage any contest.

It having been suggested that Dr. Bushnell might stand a show for election to the legislature by taking out nomination papers and running as an independent candidate, the doctor states that he will do nothing of the kind. He is satisfied with the results of the caucuses and is working for the election of Card and Harvie.

Boston Students Coming Here

Professor George H. Barton of the Institute of Technology in Boston, is planning to conduct an excursion to the Hoosac tunnel, under the auspices of the Teacher's School of Science of the Boston society of Natural History on Saturday, October 7. Special attention is called by him to this lesson for the students in which the Hoosac tunnel, Mt. Greylock and this vicinity are visited. It includes a car ride nearly the whole length of the state and through the beautiful scenery of the Miller's river and Deerfield valleys. Printed notes are distributed to each member of the class describing the various points of interest to be seen from the train between Boston and this city.

From this city a barge ride is to be taken over the Hoosac range to Hoosac tunnel station, visiting the east portal of the tunnel and the Twin Cascades. Lectures on the geology are to be given at important points on the way.

Saturday night will be spent at the Wilson. On the following morning a barge ride will be taken to the summit of Greylock.

Williams' Two Football Games

The Williams football team left yesterday at Andover, where it plays Andover today. Tomorrow it will play Harvard at Cambridge. Seventeen men were taken on the trip besides Manager Makepeace and Coach Hazen.

The team will line up against Andover as follows: Kanter, c; B. Seeley, r. g; Lawrence, l.g; C. Seeley, r.t; Simmons, l.t; Cullinan, r.e; Chadwell, l.e; Moore, q.b: Draper (captain) r.h.b; O'Neil, l.h.b; Park, f.b. The substitutes will be DeCamp, Black, Davenport and Cooper for the line, and Dolph, Graves and Cooper for the backs.

In the Harvard game the team will play in the same form, providing no one be injured, with the exception of center, which will be tken by Black. In the Andover game several of the substitutes will be given trials. Several Williams students accompanied the team, and more will go to Cambridge tomorrow morning.

Teddy B. Breaks Another Record

Teddy B., who broke the track record at the fair here last week, performed the same feat at the Great Barrington fair yesterday, bringing the record there from 2.14½ to 2.13¾. It was in the free-for-all, in which the horse won in three straight heats from Terrill S. A number from here saw the race.

Today at the Great Barrington fair the relay race between this city and Pittsfield will take place and a number will go from here. Speaker Bates will also deliver an address this afternoon.

Farewell Reception at Howland House

A farewell reception was given to Dr. Chrystal of this city at the Howland house at Zylonite Wednesday evening. About 40 friends from this city were present. A spread was served by Landlord Donahue and was a bountiful one. After dinner speeches were made and then followed a short entertainment program. Harry Browne gave a banjo selection and sang and John Merritt did some buck and wing dancing. Dr. Chrystal's brother played the piano selections. The doctor is to return to the Baltimore medical college.

Parsons Still Has Hopes

Senator Parsons stated yeterday that he had reasons to believe that he has more delegates favorable to his nomination that the press reports have credited to him. He will remain a candidate until the nomination has been made. He has had many urge him to become a candidate as an independent in case he does not receive the nomination, but says he is crossing only one bridge at a time. If he be defeated in the convention he will then decide what to do and not till then.

CHESHIRE

The election of officers for the ensuing quarter took place at Greylock Sons of Temperance last evening. Worthy patriarch. Mrs. Granville Bliss; W. A., Nellie Turner; R. S., Essa Hull; A. R. S., Margaret Ingraham; F S., Nellie Jacques, treas. ,Mrs. D. Bryant; con, Frank Bliss; a con., Mrs. E. Lockwood; chap., B. T. Brown; I S., George Cook; O. S., P. T Mallyer; supt. of young people's work, Mrs. G. Bliss; organist, Essa Hull.

Patrick Roach is suffering from a broken ankle. A number of hours passed before he was discovered beneath the ladder where he had fallen. Dr. Phillips is attending him.

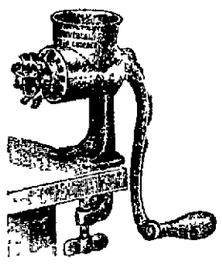
The waiting room which is being placed at Farnum's station by the B. & A. railroad company willl add greatly to the comfort of those persons who take the train there. John Stevens and H. Horton are putting the building in readiness and Mrs. A. Belcher will care for it.

Miss Susan Tyrell is visiting friends in Charlemont.

Mrs. Lucy Cole returned Thursday evening from Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Jessie Brown of Buffalo and Mrs. William Jenks of Adams were in town yesterday.

Fresh Arrivals
Haviland China
Salad Sets, Celery Trays, Cake Plates, Salad Dishes, Olive Dishes, Bon Bons, Pin Trays, Bread and Butter Plates, Comb and Brush Trays and Moustache Cups and Saucers.
"Walk in and Look Around."
GILBERT MAXWELL
Opp. Post Office, Main Street.



An Economical Cook

Should have one of our meat choppers attached to her kitchen table the year around. Its usefulness is not confined to any particular season, nor any particular article of food. The tough steak and "left over" pieces of cold meat may be changed into palatable and wholesome dishes by its use. Besides it will chop:

Meat and apples for your mince pies;
Nuts for your salad and cake;
Cabbage for cold slaw;
Onions and peppers for the Chili sauce.

It pulverizes—
Crackers for escalloped oysters;
Dried bread for dressing;
Nuts for nut butter.

The Price Will permit the family of the most moderate income to own one, and its cost can be saved out of the scrap dish. We sell them for..... $1.50

Alderman & Carlisle,
Hardware Dealers, 98 Main Stree

OUR OWN MAKE
Frankfurters, Bolognas and Sausages.
We are now in position to furnish our customers with these goods, made fresh every day, brought direct from our factory in Adams. They are extra fine, pure and wholesome.
Fresh Home Dressed Chickens, Prime Beef, Pork, Lamb, Etc. : : : PRICES RIGHT.
----THOMAS FLAHERTY----
5 Holden Street, Telephone, 241-2

Do You Want a Nice Home At a Low Cost?
Look at No. 28, North Holden Street.
Look at No. 13, East Brooklyn Street.
Prices on these are away down, the terms liberal and there are others.
COME IN
Remember—Every Description of Insurance.
HARVEY A. GALLUP,
BOLAND BLOCK.

Semi-Annual Sale
OF FINE TROUSERINGS.
During the next 30 days we shall sell $10, $11, $12 and $13 from trousers for $7 and $8. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity of getting a good supply of high grade trousers at a small cost.
We are also giving a large reduction on all summer goods as we wish to greatly reduce stock before inventory.
P. J. BOLAND,
Tailor and Furnisher. Boland Block.

We Sell
The finest Oil Heater made. Ask for the Aluminum.
Before buying look over our line of Acorn Stoves and Ranges which have no equal.
Student Furniture a speciality.
Everything new and up to date.
10 per cent. on all cash purchases.
All the latest patterns in Picture Mouldings and Frames.
J. H. CODY, Housefurnisher and Undertaker
22 to 30 Eagle street.
North Adams, Mass.

INSURANCE of all Kinds
TINKER & RANSFORD.
Office over Adams National Bank. The Leading Ag nts.

Sporting Goods Headquarters
Shot Guns, Repeating Rifles,
Hunting Coats, Reloading Tools,
Loaded Shells, Air Rifles.
GOLF GOODS
AT
J. M. DARBY'S HARDWARE STORE
49 Eagle Street, North Adams.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING OF 20 WORDS OR LESS FOR 50 CENTS A WEEK, OR THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

TO RENT.

A furnished room, steam heat, electric light. Inquire 35 Eagle street, top floor. t108 5f

A good 6 room tenement, bath, etc. near Arnold print works, Inquire Norman Rosch, 19 Pebble St t 107 3tx

Pleasant 8 room cottage, hot and cold water, steam heat, etc, on Meadow street. Inquire J. H. Adams, 165 Main street. t 103 12t

Three new tenements on Laurel avenue. Inquire at the office of W H Bennett, 2 Adams National bank block t 66 t

Two small tenements on Pleasant street; also two small ones on Veazie street; rent reasonable Inquire of M R Dowlin, 11 Pleasant St t 103 6tx

Nice six-room tenement, hot and cold water, etc., at 6 Meadow street. Inquire on premises or of S. Woodhead. t103tf

A furnished room at 111 Eagle street. t101t24

A good tenement for small family at $3 per week, No. 21 Yale street. C. E. Winchell, t99t2

Six-room modern tenement in Gunning's block, Lincoln street. Apply at Thomas F. Gunning's store, 53 Center street. t 96 tf

Tenement, steam heat, $25, 142 East Main street. t94tf

Barn on Eagle street. Inquire Kearn's drug store. t29tf

A 5-room tenement, bath, hot and cold water, in new brick block off Center street. Inquire C. F. Barden, 3 Freeman Ave. t 81 tf

Store in old post office block. Inquire of C W Gallup, North Adams saving block t 67 tf

Boarding house, State street, 13 rooms, steam heat, Apply to E. A. Richardson. t 57 tf

Two six room tenements and one five room tenement, all modern improvements, on Bracewell avenue, near Chase avenue. Inquire C. A. Card, 2 New Blackinton block. t 57 tf

Tenements. Inquire at the office of Ashe & Arnold. t 280 tf

Tenements, from $8 to $15 per month. Inquire F. E. Pike, Adams National Bank Block, after 7 o'clock evenings. t254tf

Desirable tenements to rent Inquire 112 River street t229tf

Office corner Bank and Main street. Boland block, steam heat and running water. Inquire P. J. Boland. t 148 tf

A new modern tenement, with steam heat. B. J. Boland.

WANTED.

Tenement of 3 or four rooms for small family. Answer with price to "Small Family," Transcript office. w108t3*

To lease for a term of years house, barn and one or more acres of land near city Address, W A Niles 6 Winter street, North Adams w43tf

First-Class carpenters on new Berkshire mill Apply at R L Fosburg & Co's, Adams, Mass w108t3

A man to sell goods in Adams, North Adams and vicinity Liberal commissions Correspondence solicited Grand Union Tea Co., 330 State street, Schenectady, N Y w105w2

Agents to sell on commission the best household article ever offered the public—a necessity in every home Address, Standard Novelty Co, Meridan, Conn w108t3t

A competent servant girl. Apply at 18 Holbrook street. w97tf

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·T·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

LOST

An open-faced, gold filled case watch, between 10 and 11.30 o'clock. Finder will please return to Transcript office and receive reward. 110t3t

If the person who found the package containing a pair of ladies' new shoes on the settee in the Fitchburg railroad station Wednesday forenoon will return the same to the office of the Transcript they will receive a suitable reward 1 107 3tx

A long, black ostrich feather boa between David Follett's of Adams and Valley Park. Finder will be suitably rewarded if left at David Follett's, Adams 110t3t

Cuff button made from $2.50 gold piece On Ashland street between Porter and Chestnut Reward if left at 9 1-2 Blackinton street 106t3

Quinces and Pound Sweet
Apples
Ready for you now. Seckle pears and some other late varieties on hand. Don't wait too long.
White and yellow pickling onions.
Cauliflower, white and red Cabbage.
All kinds of whole, plain or mixed spices. Green Ginger Root. Tumeric and Cassia buds.
Cranberries are coming fine and low price.
Jacksonville Creamery Butter stands the test. So do Lindley's and Tebbetts' stamped eggs.
Good Eggs 24c. per doz.
MOMAJA COFFEE is the best 35c. coffee in this city.
H. W. Clark's cakes and crackers right from the oven, 3, 4, and 6 pounds crackers, 25c. Fine Cookies, 10c. pound, three pounds 25c., up to date. Around the corner.
19 Eagle Street.
H. A. Sherman's;
Telephone 28-5.

A TALK ON PATENT MEDICINES
Our aim is to save everyone money on every bottle of patent medicine purchased of us. We claim to do this and what is more we extend to you a very cordial invitation to call, ascertain our prices and compare them with prices charged elsewhere.
You can but acknowledge that this is fair and it is bona fide.
Call and make us prove this.
JOHN H. C. PRATT,
The Pioneer Cut Price Druggist,
30 Main St., opp. State St.

TO RENT
Division 10 hall, 35 Eagle street. The best appointed hall in the city for socials, dancing classes, whist parties, society meetings, etc. Cloak room and parlor with hall. For full particulars inquire at the hall evenings or during the day of
D. F. McEVOY,
8 Elm Street.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—Ten R·I·P·A·N·S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

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